

LOS ANGELES GRAPHIC

VOL. XLX—No. 11

LOS ANGELES, SEPTEMBER 9, 1916

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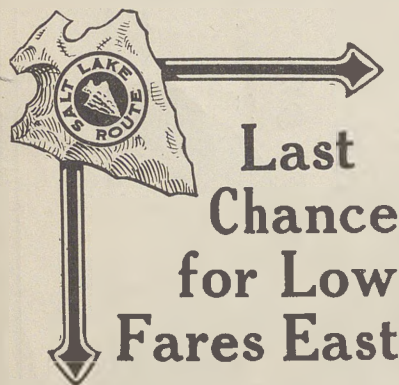
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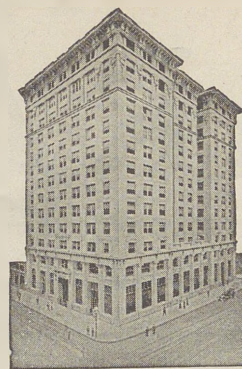
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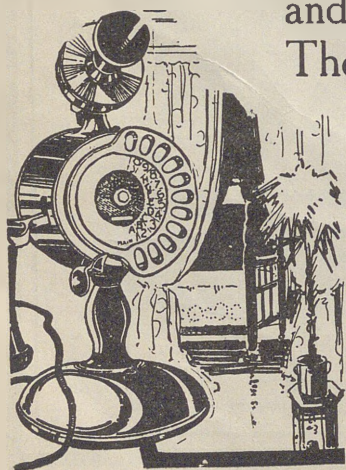
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TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

A. D. PORTER, Editor and Publisher.

SUCCESS TO MAYOR WOODMAN

THE GRAPHIC takes this opportunity to congratulate Frederick T. Woodman upon his entry into the office of mayor of Los Angeles and to wish him a successful administration. Mayor Woodman will find that this opportunity will lead the way to greater things than he has hitherto dreamed, providing his vision enables him to appreciate the city's needs and apply himself vigorously and fearlessly to the task of giving us a clean, efficient city government. What Los Angeles at this time requires is a mayor who will represent the needs of all the people instead of the requests of a few. To do this satisfactorily he need only work by the rule of honesty. If he early and emphatically shows a disposition to do this, the people of Los Angeles will respond with a sympathetic interest and make outside interference with the mayor's office entirely unlikely.

It is important just now that Mayor Woodman be not dragged into the unseemly fight which Councilmen Wright, Topham, Betkouski and Brain have been waging on the municipal efficiency department and its director. This is a personal spite, vented by men little enough in their vision to employ their official positions to that end; and it is to be hoped that Mayor Woodman will lend no encouragement to the plan. We trust that Mayor Woodman, upon accepting the tender of office, made no pledges that will involve him in this spiteful attempt to oust Director Burks. This affair is obviously the work of men incapable of broader and fairer reasoning, whose disposition is to create conditions worthy only of a "squabbling village." Mayor Woodman should make it clear that his time will be given only to the great business questions which are now of paramount importance to the development of Los Angeles, and not to the petty interests of men who would hamper his work.

SESSION'S WORK AND WASTE

IF OUR citizenry looked upon legislation in the right spirit, the administration would not appeal to the voters on the number of important laws enacted in the present session of congress. These are preparedness, rural credits, the Philippines, child labor, vocational training, workmen's compensation, shipping, good roads, emergency revenue, rivers and harbors and such minor measures.

"Many of these are good in parts, like the curate's immortal egg. Wherever expenditure of money is involved they are recklessly extravagant. For the most part they are dangerously experimental, and one of their chief defects is that they add a large number of commissioners and government employees to an already extravagantly conducted and overcrowded civil service.

"Even when these measures are good in principle, as, for instance, the bills for preparedness, they seem to involve the maximum of expenditure with the minimum of efficiency. It is all well and good to say, that congress has authorized one hundred and fifty-seven ships, to be built in the next three years, but when it is remembered that with the forty-four ships at present authorized, only one has been put into commission, the advocates of a large and efficient fighting navy will realize that they are being offered something very like the Barmecide's feast," says the Wall Street Journal. "It is our people rather than our legislators who are responsible for the congested condition of the statute books, both federal and state. Some legislation is good and some is bad. Much bad legislation is enacted, and indeed it is not too much to say that there is not a judge in America with a complete knowledge of all the

statutes upon which his decisions are rendered. There is an urgent need for economy in national expenditure, but the need for economy in legislation is perhaps still greater.

"If our voters would judge the work of Congress by the simplification of laws rather than the complication of them, we should get the greatest and most far-reaching reform the country has ever seen. We could, for instance, take an example from another country. In 1908 the British Parliament took hold of the immense mass of acts governing corporations, simplified them into the best corporation act on any statute book, the "Companies (Consolidation) Act of 1908," and repealed all previous statutes automatically by the passage of the act.

"This was great and good work. Has Congress anything to show that remotely resembles it? Is it impossible for us to breed a kind of congressman who will ask for re-election, not upon the extravagant and experimental legislation he has initiated, but upon the worthless and dangerous statutes he has repealed?"

PLEA FOR WOMEN PREACHERS

WOMAN'S power, it is universally admitted, is different from that of man's, as also are her gifts, but she has a right to ask for an equality of opportunity in order to use her different gifts and qualities in the best possible way.

This is the sensible argument of a celebrated London clergyman who is found advocating the opening of pulpit and platform to women. "We let them do heavy manual labor, for which they are not suited and we have no right to prevent them speaking and teaching in public, a task for which they are eminently qualified," is the declaration. This broad-minded Englishman says he cannot recall ever hearing a woman make a really bad address. But when he thinks of the atrocious speeches he has heard delivered by men on platforms, at dinner tables and in the pulpit, "a dumb feeling of despair overtakes me."

With one hundred thousand men preaching in Great Britain, many of whom, he frankly states, should never speak in public—perhaps, that is why the public refuses to hear them—why not, he urges, allow an equal number of women to use their beautiful gifts? He observes, "A woman's gift of speech has a peculiar quality and power, a special grace and point of view, different from a man's. It is," he declares, "as if we refused to have any but bass and tenor voices in choral music and filled our choirs with men who could not sing in tune, rather than use the loveliest soprano voice."

With so many male preachers in the field, acting as chaplains, one would think this the psychological time to try the experiment in England. Of course, it is no experiment in this country, although the Unitarians and Quakers have hitherto been the pioneers in permitting women preachers to occupy their pulpits. With so many uninteresting men ministering to sparse congregations, the churches might well adopt the English clergyman's suggestion and admit women to the pulpits. Perhaps, that plan will serve to draw—we will not write "lure"—men back to the church-going habit, who knows? The charm of sex is strong, even in theologic matters, and there can be no more attractive sight than a fine, earnest, comely woman, possessing a beautiful voice, preaching the gospel of truth and justice and the sacredness of things religious.

S. T. C.

HOLDING UP THE RAILWAYS

ARE WE, in the blindness of misunderstanding, imposing conditions on our American railways which are not only ruinous to their economical management but which will in time threaten them with insolvency? Is our government, by forcing on them a regulation as to the hours of service, and the states, by imposing taxes which are burdensome and rates which make profit impossible, crippling the operation of our whole nation-wide transportation service?

This is precisely what is going on under our eyes and with our own approval, if we accept the word of Blewett Lee, general solicitor of the Illinois Central Railroad, who views the present tendency to harass

the railroads with doubt and misgiving. Declaring for national regulation in place of the present miscellany of regulation through commissions, state legislatures, municipalities and the like, Mr. Blewett says:

"The new public utility law of California has given to the state commission full authority over all public utilities of the state within or outside of the incorporated municipalities, so that, instead of having their rates fixed by one or many municipalities in which they operate, the rates will be fixed by a single commission with authority everywhere in the whole state. The time has come when the people of the United States should deal with the matter of rate-making in the same way, and all of the railway rates of the country should be placed under the supervision of a single tribunal at Washington, instead of being left to the discordant and conflicting action of the commissions of the several states.

"The present method of governing railways is hopelessly bad, and the best way out is to have exclusively national regulation. The situation where one state, by creating a system of excessive taxation, takes more than its share of the revenues of an inter-state carrier, or where a state forces inter-state rates down to a figure so low that confiscation can be proved, but not high enough to bear a proper proportion of the aggregate expenses of the carrier, has become a crying evil, and seems at the present time to be beyond the reach of any corrective short of federal legislation. There is not the slightest doubt today that some states are forcing unduly low rates for their own supposed benefit, but at the expense of other states and of the nation, and that some states are taxing the railways within their borders upon a basis that imposes heavy burdens upon the people of other states.

"Predatory operations of one state may prevent a railway system from borrowing money necessary to make improvements in other states, or extending its system, or giving adequate service anywhere.

"Those whose interests lie in good service ought to unite in saying, 'It is time there was a captain on this boat. Every man of the crew has been running the ship to suit himself.' The railways of this country have become the affair of the whole country, and only the nation should say how they shall be run."

WITH THE PASSING OF SEBASTIAN

WHAT lesson do we learn from the brief experience of Charles E. Sebastian as mayor of Los Angeles? Are we who raised him to a high pinnacle, only to witness his manifest weaknesses and consequent fall, wholly free from the charge of faulty judgment? Is there no way to guard the future against a repetition of this mistake? The Graphic believes there is.

We need not regret Sebastian so much as the questionable process of selection for which we ourselves are responsible. Our proneness to accept men on their face, without critical examination of their works, as ideal candidates for public service, is largely at the bottom of this recent fiasco in the mayor's office. Far too frequently we delude ourselves with the belief that our favored candidates are fully qualified to serve, when, as a matter of fact, close examination would reveal them in a dubious light.

At the outset of any election, it is our practice to accept a printed statement for a living record. Far too often we accept, without question, the candidate's presentation of his own case; that he possesses all the qualities upon which we base our ideal of public service—unimpeachable character, high intelligence, breadth of mind, knowledge of governmental needs, and unswerving loyalty to the voice of conscience.

If this, then, is to be the gauge by which we shall measure our aspirants for public office, why not make it a fact instead of an iridescent theory? Why not sit in calm judgment and compel it, before the door of public office shall swing on the hinge of chance and admit an incompetent whose presence will act as an everlasting cross?

The office of mayor of Los Angeles is second only in importance to that of governor of the state. Is there any really valid excuse, then, why, in such a field from which to pick, we should choose a man unable to prove himself by test?

NATIONAL GUARD WEAKNESS

IS UNIVERSAL military training, after all, our only hope of preparedness for future war emergencies? Without such a step, are we always to find the nation in the position of a helpless Gulliver, prone on its back, the victim of an inefficient scheme of national defense? In answering this question it may be well to note the opinion of the influential Army and Navy Journal, in its comment on the mobilization of the National Guard on the border to meet the Mexican crisis.

"The real deficiency in the mobilization of the National Guard is in personnel, and not in material," says this authoritative journal. "This is not said in condemnation of the national guardsmen, but to call attention to the deficiency in the system. If the national guard had had the proper training at the mobilization camps there would have been sufficient material and supplies of every character ready to equip twelve full militia divisions by the time they were ready to move to the border. Not fifteen per cent of the national guard now on the border was ready for service in Mexico when it arrived. The national guardsmen were rushed to the border under orders from the war department, many of the organizations being deficient in men and supplies. This was done in the face of what appeared to be a grave emergency—when men were needed at the border quickly.

"A large proportion of the 125,000 national guardsmen now on the border are recruits with little more training than they have received since they have been mustered into the guard for duty on the border. In most cases before the national guardsmen were received into the service of the federal government they were subjected to a physical examination, which further reduced the personnel of the state troops. Of the 10,000 offered by the State of Ohio, according to unofficial reports, there were 2,600 rejections. In the 2nd Florida Infantry 600 out of more than 1,100 men were discharged before the regiment was accepted by the federal government. Although the call for the militia was issued June 18, more than two months ago, not more than fifty per cent of the national guard organizations are now at the minimum peace strength.

"The entire mobilization is only another demonstration of the unfitness of the present national guard system for war purposes. Nothing but universal military training will ever give the country an adequate force of trained citizen soldiers."

RICHARD MILLER IN PASADENA

By Mabel Urmey Seares

Following the policy which its president, Mr. George E. Hale, has used so successfully in other institutions with which he is connected, the Pasadena Music and Art Association has just secured one of the world's most distinguished painters to teach in its school of art.

Mr. William C. Baker, well known as a discriminating patron of art, has with wise generosity acted for the Association, and through his good offices the director, Mr. C. P. Townsley, is able to announce that Mr. Richard Miller will give weekly criticisms at the Stickney School so long as he remains in this country.

With the close of the war, Mr. Miller plans to return to France where his own carefully designed studio and all the modern aids to good painting await him. But while war conditions last, he finds in California most nearly what he needs, and only the lack of perfect materials still makes the war a factor.

No complete list of Mr. Miller's high honors—and he belongs to every worth while society of painters and wears the red ribbon of the Legion d'honneur in his buttonhole—can give so secure a confidence in his leadership among painters as the way he has gone to work to solve the problem of getting good pigments and oils in this far land. Mr. Miller is at present painting in the garden studio of Mrs. Adelbert Fenyes, who has done so much to create for visiting painters a congenial atmosphere. Here, with a north light for his canvas and outdoor sunlight on his model, Mr. Miller is testing the power of paint to stay at the proper high pitch, and with the help of Dr. Fenyes' chemical knowledge, is inventing for himself that which the war denies him.

In the studio of Mr. Jean Mannheim, who, by the way, will teach the landscape class at Stickney this year, Mr. Miller and Mr. Mannheim are investigating together the problem of getting paints which will retain their high brilliancy and luminous character. If the new chemistry department at Throop College and the much talked of factory for making dyes in Los Angeles will come to their aid, California may soon be grinding her own paints.

Ten thousand dollars' worth of ragtime music went up in smoke Sunday in a New York fire. Charring, but we can stand it.

OPERATIVE EFFECT OF EIGHT-HOUR LAW

THOSE who search after the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth on the question of the eight-hour day for railroad train hands, will have to look elsewhere than the published utterances of the president of the United States.

What the president has said about this critical issue is grossly misleading, and is hardly in keeping with the attitude one would expect from a University professor who has devoted his life to instructing the youth of the land how to study and acquire and develop habits of accurate thinking. For the president has tried hard to impress the country that what he has done will shorten the work day of the men engaged in the operation of railway trains, allow them more time for recreation and association with their families, and make them better citizens by forcing their employers to grant what employers of factories and stores and offices have been forced to allow, namely an eight-hour working day, upon which the president says, society has set its seal of approval. Now society has done no such thing. Thousands of happy and contented workmen are putting in more than eight hours of intensive application, and are feeling no ill effects from it. But aside from that, what the President has forced Congress to do has no more to do with the hours of labor of train hands than has the income tax law. For he has not given them a shorter workday, but an enormous increase in wages, estimated by their employers at sixty million dollars per annum, which the railway managers must pay directly, and the public indirectly in the shape of increased rates. And this to a small proportion of the workmen of the country, perhaps 2%, to a body of men representing not all railway employes, but 18% of them, and this 18% now receiving 28% of the total wages paid to all railway employes. A monarch on his throne wishing to show favoritism to a small proportion of his vassals could have done no greater thing, nor one more indefensible.

The lack of information of the average man about the duties of train and enginemen, their working conditions and rates of pay, is little short of astounding. There is some justification in the criticism of railway managers over their failure to acquaint the public with the facts. The managers, on the other hand, say the public is prone to avoid any real study of economic issues, and that it regards the railway problem with the same apathy that it shows respecting preparedness and other vital issues of the day. The time has come, however, when railway officers are determined to place the facts squarely before the people, so that not only he who runs, but he who walks, rides, or stays at home must read and appreciate the rank injustice of it all.

The popular concept of an eight-hour day—and the correct one—is a period of eight hours application to duty for which the worker receives eight hours pay. Now, the railway business is not, and cannot, be conducted on any such basis. They have no starting nor quitting whistle in train service. A train starts at any hour of day or night, and it must proceed to the next terminal without delay. Terminals are planned to be 100 miles apart, for runs are paid for on the basis of 100 miles in 10 hours. In many cases, however, they are more than 100 miles apart, because at the 100 mile location, water cannot be obtained, or living conditions of employes is not good, or for many other reasons. The speed the trains make is governed by the capacity of the locomotive and the weight of the train. Rate reductions and wage increases and advanced cost of supplies have made it necessary, in the interests of economy, that the average train load be increased. This makes slower movement on the road.

To lighten the train load in order to procure faster movement of the freight and the train employes would nullify the effects of enormous expenditures the roads have incurred for the express purpose of hauling heavier trains, such expenditures as larger locomotives, grade and curve eliminations, stronger bridges, and heavier rails. But the time on the road must not exceed the federal limit of sixteen hours, and the average time throughout the country for all trains, would probably not exceed eight or nine hours. If an employe works more than eight hours under the new law (or ten hours as now) he receives pay for every such hour worked; if he works less than eight hours, he receives pay for eight hours. Many runs are performed in five hours or less. Many conductors and engineers draw regularly from \$250 to \$300 per month, which is more than the trainmasters and many of the other officials who are over them. Under the new law, it will be ridiculously common for a trainman to get more than a division superintendent.

But as to the intensity of application. The writer this article had the unique experience of riding the other day over one freight division on a through freight train. It left the terminal at 11:00 a. m. and arrived at the other terminal at 4:00 p. m., five hours in transit. The work of the conductor consisted of reading over his orders, looking over his waybills, and making out his wheel report, all of which consumed less than an hour. Then he lighted his pipe, and sat in the cupola. When within an hour of his final terminal, two hot boxes developed, and fifteen minutes were required to fix them. For this service, the conductor received about \$7.00, the engineer a little more than that. The brakemen each received \$5.00 and the fireman \$5.25. Such cases could be multiplied ad infinitum.

The thing that the public does not know is that train and enginemen receive a day's pay for less than a day's work. The new law will have absolutely no effect in changing the hours of labor. All that it will do is to increase the wages of these already overpaid men sixty million dollars a year, make them more arrogant than before, incite the unorganized employes to federate, and cause labor generally to refuse the sacred principle of arbitration for industrial disputes. And that's what the president of the United States calls the eight-hour day!

—A RAILWAY MAN

FROM THE BRITISH FRONT

WRITTEN to a friend and former business associate here, the following letter dated July 20, 1916, by a former resident of Los Angeles, now in the trenches, gives an informal and uniquely interesting picture of Belgium of today, a war-ridden country. Says the writer:

"It is a glorious summer day in Belgium, and despite the fact that occasional heavy gun barks shake the air up a bit, nothing could seem more peaceful. We are lucky to be billeted in one of those spots where you could sit on a revolving stool and paint landscapes for a week without moving your base, for the farm is surrounded by old elm trees branching at about twenty feet up the trunk. Beyond them in every direction, truck and grain fields and low hills edged with more trees and the usual amount of thatch and red tiles. From your knowledge of the country, you can probably picture things for yourself, topped off with sultry clouds and a mild breeze.

"I am sending you a copy of an excellent paper, one of several supplied free to soldiers. Aeroplanes are tearing across the sky close by, and from their direction I expect that quite soon they will be surrounded with puffs of white smoke. No, they have turned and are hurrying back again. It is exciting to watch planes under fire, but their speed is so great now they are difficult to touch.

A concealed gun is speaking at intervals somewhere close at hand. The German lines are vaguely "over there,"—the Lord knows how far away. He is kicking up dust, perhaps destroying a house, but I don't know where or what damage he does. (There are plenty of big guns audible but they are farther away.)

I have had a long trip through France into Belgium, and if anyone imagines that Britain is not putting every ounce into this business, they should take this trip and see the colossal back stage to the British front, then add it all to the things to be seen in England, read Lloyd George's statement that the British Isles alone have five million men attested for military service, and after that they could scarcely doubt much. I have seen and talked to German prisoners who are glad to be out of it, and comparing them with our own men coming out of the trenches, they look hungry and worn out, as they cannot get the rest periods the British have. Undoubtedly the crux of the situation is opening.

"All along the Western front new ground is being taken and held. The old deadlock where ground was taken, and all retaken next night is passing, for no matter how small the advance now, most of the captured ground is held.

"From my regiment, which has served recently in the trenches comes the same story of whole parties of Germans voluntarily surrendering, and of individual Germans sneaking over unarmed in the night asking to be taken. The soldiers' word on these matters is reliable, for shell fire takes the 'bull' out of them.

"We are wonderfully well provided with food and equipment. I just ate my dinner of fine beef-steak, new potatoes, vegetables, bread and tea and all of the very best, and all this remember within firing range.

"The hospital ships and trains are things to marvel at, and I should judge they are more than adequate in number.

"I have only been near shell fire once, and then a few big shells whistled overhead and pitched farther up the village we were waiting in. I didn't see the damage but heard of it after. It is not a pleasant sound.

"My mother sent me a copy of the Christian Science Monitor full of interest, but I find that the censored press here prints just as much news, so that we are pretty reliably informed. Of course there is much in this business which never sees print anywhere. As for Ireland, there is no doubt things were poorly handled, but the fault lay mostly before than after the rebellion. I talked with men of a Southern Irish regiment and found no Sinn Fein sympathy. To find really excited Sinn Feiners, I believe from experience, San Francisco is the best place to look. But whatever the rights or wrongs of the matter may be it would be folly for the British to make any move during the war which would relax military and naval occupation of the coast of Ireland, for submarines still exist, you know. The poor country seems to be in an unfortunate geographical position. The good will of the Government toward Ireland is evident, but if you could read the divided opinions of Irishmen in the press, you would realize the size of the problem.

"I write all this because I got acquainted with the Irish American press in San Francisco, to which the German press is mild, and wondered then whether the Germans had any hand in it. No one pretends here that the revolt was German organized, but it certainly was connected. I knew at the time what the American press would print, without giving quite fair consideration to the geography of the matter.



Feminine Executive Ability Demonstrated

By Pearl Rall



NEXT TIME I interview Councilwoman Lindsey I shall arrange for a dictagraph. I could not possibly remember all the clever and interesting things I heard without such assistance. Quick as a flash in thought and speech Estelle Lawton Lindsey is also a clear and logical thinker, gifted with a wit as keen as a rapier and a manner of expression that defies definition. Although I was fully cognizant of all this I had the temerity to sit lazily looking over the landscape on her cozy porch the other day listening to her discuss her present work, quietly trying to concentrate and fix in my mind the gist of her conversation and a characteristic scintillation here and there. Now if you think this is an easy task just try it. I came away dazed and bewildered. I had forgotten my days of "cubbing it" under Mrs. Lindsey,—and "Cynthia Gray."

She was examining a young vine hedge composed of jesamine and sweet-scented honeysuckle and remarking the inroads of the gophers in a mossy bank that slopes down to her pretty California bungalow home when I at last reached the top of the hill, breathless from the long climb from the car line below at Cerro Gordo street, for this visit. We descended to the broad front porch,—and such a view! Off in the hazy distance the mountains lifted their indistinct outlines, nearer could be seen the patchwork of fields, and bunches of tiny cottages, a white river bed like a bit of ribbon, a string of brown freight cars and a railway yard made picturesque by distance, and immediately below a blaze of yellow nasturtiums and scarlet geraniums and the artistic irregularity of bamboo clumps; while the air was heavy with the perfume of blooms. In a window box bees noisily proclaimed their busyness with luxuriant springeræ filled with waxen flowers. Within, a great living room lined with books and artistic and inviting in its simplicity. A typewriter on the table led me to inquire if the old habit was strong enough to lure her away from the more practical business of being a councilwoman.

"I have a play to get off to Mrs. Fiske by the fifteenth, but as it must be typewritten from stem to stern goodness knows whether I can accomplish it. It is a collaboration with Bess Munn, and deals with the woman enfranchised. Her new relations with her husband and in the home, in other words."

"And then Estelle has a story to appear in the September Woman's Home Journal, you know," said Mr. Lindsey, rising from the couch to come forward to join us. "In this she tells the story of her campaign and a bit of her experience." Dudley Lindsey, tall, handsome and a veritable giant is one of the proudest husbands you ever met. At the time of Mrs. Lindsey's election, when the news came over the telephone, she was having a friendly word with Mrs. Lavinia Graham at the Examiner. Excitedly calling up her husband Mrs. Lindsey exclaimed happily. "Oh, Dudley, we're elected!" So "Dudley" shares in her every triumph.

"As for real writing I just don't have the time. I am collecting material and hope one day to do some good work. But now today; I expected to have a good restful day and the telephone has rung every two minutes. I think every one in town has been on the wire. You see tomorrow we are to take up the matter of the election of the new mayor and of course everyone has suggestions. The business of a councilman calls for long, hard hours of work; because of course a good official wants to know what the citizens and citizenesses desire and that is a large part of the day's program. The hearing of delegations of the voters on various subjects to come before the council occupies much time and often goes to acrid lengths. But really the work of the council is done in committee you know. As a matter of fact the public council meeting is for the ratification of the decisions of the committees.

"For myself, the things I went in to do I have accomplished and I have set new tasks ahead. I have

stood for a woman in the city prosecutor's office and seen this come to pass. I contended for better ventilation in the women's quarters in the jail and have won; I have worked for a home for the middle-aged woman, between the ages of forty and sixty, at the time when she is kicked out of the commercial field and yet is not admitted to the old ladies' home. Loma Vista has met this vision, a temporary haven where women stranded are given a helping hand and assisted to self-helpfulness. And I have seen that villainous roller towel banished. It took six months to do this. Now I shall apply myself to instituting a remedial loan fund to save the city employe from the loan shark. If this cannot be done without a revision of the city charter I shall work for a change in the charter. Then I shall give my efforts to an amendment which will permit the city to bid on its own paving contracts, and thirdly, I hope we can effect an amendment to permit the city employe to be paid every two weeks, thus giving his money greater buying value. These are a few of the things which have interested me most.

"There is always that noble army of consecrated cranks who besiege every public person and make life miserable for everyone with whom they come in contact. I am deluged with freak letters, registered letters even. One man wrote me floods of letters, urging an immediate personal interview on very important business. It developed he had a plan to put the Standard Oil out of business. He wanted my cooperation and said he could manufacture gas out of air. However, I concluded that he didn't need my help in the least—if air was all he needed he had an ample supply right with him. Just such fool things as this continually, until I have ceased to be anxious about even a registered letter.

"It took me more than a year to get away from my Cynthia Gray work. Folks just insisted and insisted—refused to talk to my secretary or to be put off. They even used ruses to get me to the telephone and asked all sorts of favors of me."

Those were strenuous though happy days, and Mrs. Lindsey was a marvel of versatility. In "feature work"

tion to which she covered many a news story that required patient investigation and rare discrimination and a close mouth, waded through twenty-five or thirty letters a day which called for almost superhuman knowledge of psychology and human nature and an encyclopedic information on all subjects under the sun. And twice a week she received visitors for personal interviews, heard the woes of the distraught and friendless and gave advice,—good sound advice that put backbone into many a wobbly invertebrate and knocked the sickly sentimentality out of a "mooning" individual. Naturally her work brought her in contact with all sorts and conditions and classes and a broad field of usefulness was open. When suffrage for women was brought forward she was a valuable ally of her less keen-witted and more retired sisters. And she used her sword right valiantly. When I recall that she came here from a conservative Southern home, without experience in any commercial way, much less as a wide-awake news gatherer, and did what she did I am amazed.

"Do I grow weary and disgusted with my present situation? Well yes, there are days when I see the sordid side of public life. But it is a wide field for effective work, and I shall run again for office when my term is over. I feel I owe it to the women of Los Angeles. I have won the friendship and respect of all the councilmen and officials, and my work in this body has had its effect upon the status of many a woman in her home. I have proved that a woman can think about something else besides her hat and yet keep her head on straight. Half the marital trouble, I believe, is occasioned by a man's superior mental attitude toward his wife and his domineering display of that attitude. Men are perfectly willing to cooperate if women really know how to meet the situations that come up,—but they don't want to be run any more than women do. The woman who goes in to run things will get left."

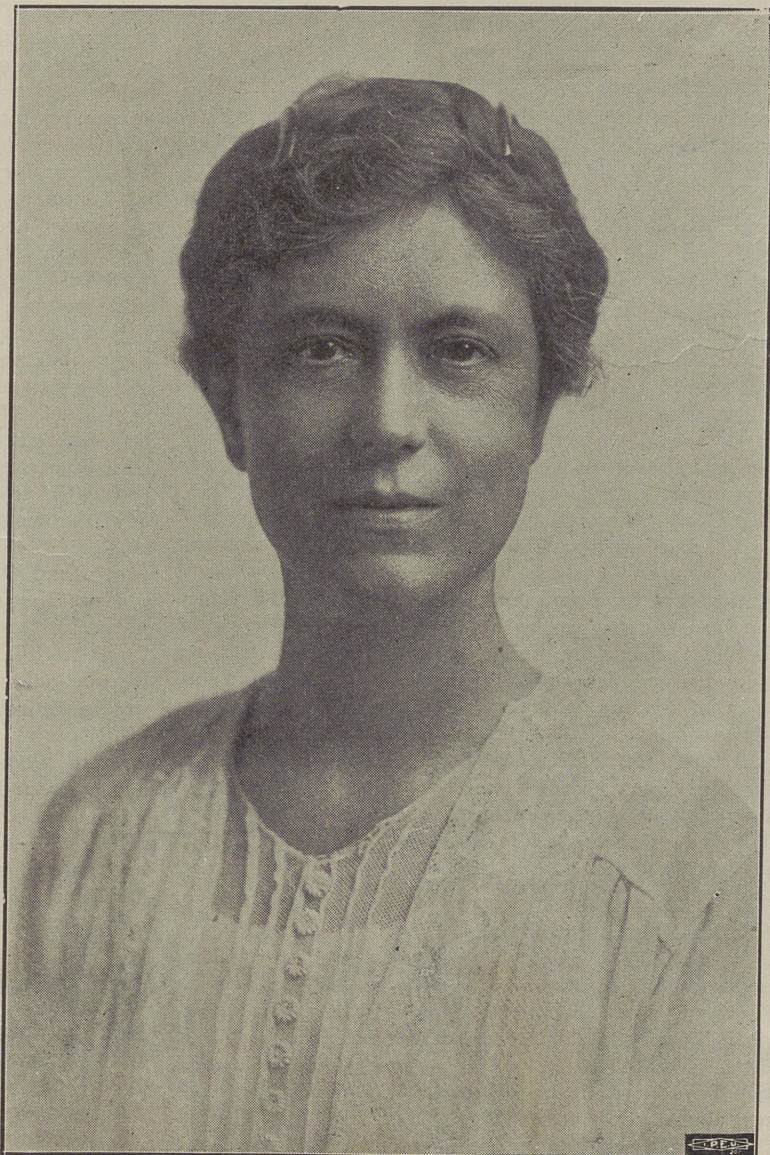
Mrs. Lindsey is a top-notch representative of women. She is ever awake to their interests, but not lop-sidedly feministic. She is a member of the Woman's City Club, the Friday Morning Club and the Southern California Woman's Press Club. I shall expect one day to hear the call of the pen has reclaimed her and we should receive unique and entertaining results from her civic experience in her messages. I am always complimented greatly when they say our pictures look alike—even this resemblance is a grateful compliment to "Cynthia's cub."

Randolph Bartlett's Deserved Success

After having devoted a year to free-lance magazine work in New York, Randolph Bartlett, former associate editor of The Graphic, has been handed a juicy plum as publicity manager for the Herbert Brenon Film Corporation. The interesting point concerning this, to me, is that Randolph was offered the position because of an article which he wrote for The Graphic last summer. When Brenon returned from Jamaica after creating the Annette Kellerman spectacle, "A Daughter of the Gods," Randolph saw a private view of the film, and wrote an article comparing and contrasting Brenon and Griffith. Brenon saw the article, and when, a few months later, he broke with Fox and formed his own company, he asked this clever Los Angelan to handle his publicity. Randolph writes me that he will still be able to keep up his magazine writing, and as he is a regular contributor to Photoplay Magazine, his friends here need not worry as to whether he is eating regularly.

Will Wyatt Turns Playwright

Friends of Will Wyatt have been puzzled recently by his air of abstraction and general attitude of a young pouter pigeon. But all this has been explained. He has come out in the role of a full-fledged playwright and will taste the pains and pleasures of seeing his work produced in a local playhouse on Broadway next week. The playlet concerns "Woman's Wit," and although this is Will's first offense it deals with a subject upon which he is fully competent to write, and is to be interpreted by Countess Marstini who also collaborated in the writing of the sketch. The Countess is said to be of rare beauty, magnetism and talent, whose husband, father and brothers are all fighting at the front, and to whom this is a novel experience. Not only will the sketch be played locally for a week or more but it will be featured on a popular vaudeville circuit throughout the country. No one suspected the modest manager of the Mason of being a playwright in disguise.



COUNCILWOMAN ESTELLE LAWTON LINDSEY

she set a pace never to be approached, I might almost say; by any ordinary newspaper woman, certainly, writing a story a day carrying a picture. In addition

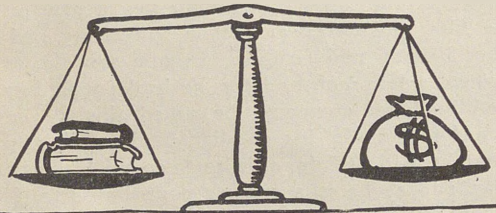


Justice Fuller's "Light" Reading

Who, after all, should object to Harold Bell Wright's books on the grounds that they fail to reach the top-loft of intellectuality but instead are "light reading," when they have the example of the late Chief Justice Fuller's taste before them. Justice Fuller was born in Maine, and annually, upon divesting himself of his robe as chief justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, his custom was to visit Augusta. Here Justice Fuller had an old friend named Pierce, a local book-seller, to whose store the justice always went before returning to Washington for the winter. "Frank," he would say, "you will have to bale up my winter's supply," which meant that a good-sized suitcase of the "nickle thrillers" of the Nick Carter and Old Sleuth type were packed and shipped to Washington. This sort of stuff gave the justice the mental diversion and recreation he needed after a heavy day's work on the bench. I have been told that it was his habit, after reading a particularly entertaining one of these "penny dreadfuls," to pass it along to Senator Hoar.

Those Western Pacific Fees

Not long ago we heard an outcry over the size of the fees asked by the receivers of the Western Pacific Railroad for re-organization work. I was not among those disposed to wrest them away, for I remembered this story about an experience of my old friend Thomas B. Reed of Maine respecting a fee. When Mr. Reed quit politics to take up the practice of law in New York City, he was taken in hand by a boyhood friend, Col. A. G. Paine, who introduced him to Henry H. Rogers, of the Standard Oil group. Through Mr. Rogers' interest, Reed was employed to make an investigation and report on an important oil matter in Pennsylvania involving more than \$2,000,000. It took Reed about a year to finish the work, and after its completion he asked Col. Paine how much he should charge as a fee. "What is the biggest fee you ever received, Tom?" inquired the Colonel. "About \$3500," replied Reed. "Well, you were a country lawyer then. Now you are in New York, and you should make it at least \$10,000, perhaps more," advised Colonel Paine. Later the Colonel approached Mr. Rogers, saying: "Tom is somewhat embarrassed in fixing his fee for that work for the Standard. What do you think he should charge?" "Well," said Mr. Rogers, "the amount at issue was something in excess of \$2,000,000, and if Reed makes his bill \$100,000 it will be passed for payment without question." When Reed was told this he was aghast. In his drawling way, he spluttered: "I always knew that Standard Oil was a monopoly. It's worse than that—it's a monarchy."



Fortunes from Fiction

Elsbery W. Reynolds, president of the Book Supply Company of Chicago, publishers of the Harold Bell Wright books, has a beautiful home in Relay Heights at Lordsburg where he passes about seven months out of the year. It is generally believed that he and Mr. Wright have become millionaires, as the sales of the latter's books run to seven million copies, and the demand continues unabated. From the fifty cent edition alone Messrs. Reynolds and Wright have received from one house more than \$300,000 in royalties, I understand.

Harold Powell On Fruit Profits

Along with other Southern Californians interested in our citrus industry, I found considerable food for thought in my friend G. Harold Powell's recent annual report of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, which he has so efficiently managed for several years. He is, I find, of the opinion that an affiliation of growers handling their fruit on a co-operative basis with producers, speculative buyers or brokers having only

their personal profit in view, is not a sound principle. He puts it this way: "The experience of the citrus industry, as well as of other branches of American agriculture, has shown that an affiliation of those growers who handle their own distributing and marketing on a non-profit, co-operative basis, with those who handle producers' organizations for profit, is unsound in principle, unworkable in practice, and is detrimental to the best interests of an industry." It seems that Mr. Powell's statement is the outgrowth of his own experience, and explains his disinclination to have his organization affiliate with the newly created state market commission.

Baseball Magnates at Odds

Seeing Johnny Powers and Eddie Maier under the same roof the other day, I was almost tempted to take both of them by the hand and offer this counsel: "Boys, why not patch up your differences, whatever they are. Don't let a little matter of a baseball disagreement disturb your friendship. We fans need you both in the game." Both these baseball owners are capital fellows and both have done much this season to give the public the fastest brand of baseball we have seen played by the Coast League in several years. I am told that it was Eddie Maier's zeal in this direction and his rather large-hearted expenditures for players that caused the present rift. Unquestionably Eddie played a smart trick on his fellow-magnates by fastening a lease on Washington Park, but the world is wide and there seems to be plenty of breathing space for both ball clubs. At least, these two popular owners, who have been the best of friends down to this time, should compose their differences—and we who like them and who gladly give up our coin to perpetuate the national pastime will continue to fill the stands at Washington Park.

Railroad Men Courteously Received

Julius Kruttschnitt, chairman of the Southern Pacific Railway system, referring to the newspaper stories about President Wilson's address to the railroad chiefs on the occasion of their initial visit to him, said: "The president did not shake his hand or fist at the railroad men, nor did he emphasize his remarks by any act savoring of discourtesy. On the contrary, he was extremely courteous and, while evidently in earnest, he evidenced no temper or impatience. He impressed me as being a courtly and profoundly courteous gentleman. He talked in a quiet, even tone and displayed the dignity of a polished and learned man of the world."

Frank Hitchcock in the Saddle

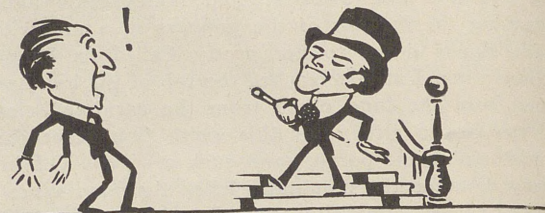
Managers of Mr. Hughes' presidential campaign would have been faulty in their judgment had they not selected Frank Hitchcock, former postmaster general, to help in the work of arousing the Republican voter to his full duty this fall. When I heard the other day that Frank, whom I have known since the old Roosevelt campaign days of 1904, was to do a bit of "gum-shoeing" through the west in the Republican candidate's interest, it impressed me that an immensely valuable worker had been taken into the camp. I first met Frank when he had charge of the distribution of documents in the 1904 Roosevelt campaign. George B. Cortelyou was chairman of the National Committee, and Louis A. Coolidge, a former Boston newspaper man, was director of publicity. Both Hitchcock and Coolidge were special "pets" of Cortelyou and were looked upon as "rising" young men. Later Hitchcock went to Washington, became assistant secretary of the department of commerce and labor and afterward postmaster general. He did invaluable work in the Taft campaign, lining up the delegates, but, as mutual friends informed me, it almost caused a termination of his long-standing friendship with Cortelyou, who aspired to the Republican nomination. Since his retirement from office, Frank has passed most of his time in New Mexico, where he acquired a newspaper and valuable mining interests, and, unless my guess is faulty, we shall see him later aspiring to a seat, from that state, in the United States senate.

Another Tennis Star Shines

I should be remise indeed in my duty were I to overlook this opportunity to congratulate my friends Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Bundy on the arrival recently of a little daughter at their Santa Monica home. This is the third child to bless the Bundy home, their two boys being lusty little fellows and, as Tom tells me, almost ready to handle the tennis racquet. I confess to a warm admiration for these handsome little youngsters, as well as for their charming mother and very likable father, and I am ready to think of this newcomer as a potential tennis star. Who knows but the mantle of the mother, who has never been excelled by any woman in the field of tennis, may be worn later by the daughter?

Spelling and Success

Perhaps my friends Judge Bordwell, Joe Scott and their associates on the board of education concerned in "teaching our young idea how to spell" will read with interest this story of the experience of a well-known business man with his new stenographer, a high school graduate. It is told, of course, without prejudice. My business friend employed a breezy young girl, who, in answer to his question as to whether she was a good speller, replied with confidence: "Sure, I was the best speller in my class at the L. A. High." Her first dictation was a letter to the Santa Fe Railroad. She addressed it thus, "Atchinson, Topeeka & Santa Fee." It later developed that she was unfamiliar with such common references as the names of local streets, and towns, cities and counties in California, and was unable to spell correctly citrus, alfalfa, sierra, allege, aniline and others as simple. Her knowledge, too, of punctuation and capitalization was exceedingly limited. It would seem only fair, as I told my friend, to improve our educational system, if we intend to apply a minimum wage law at the start of such a young woman's business career.



Appreciated the Compliment

One of the saddest manifestations of this war is the frequent coupling of a certain Emperor's name with God. Sometimes the Deity is put first and other times the Emperor. Which reminds me: "Maybe I'm responsible," I heard Richard Mansfield say, "for this sort of thing, but I'm not sure. One evening after playing 'Beau Brummel' in a Western town I walked down the stairs of the hotel, perhaps forgetting that I was no longer that eccentric character. A gaunt individual saw me coming and exclaimed: 'Great Lord!' 'No,' said I, 'I'm Richard Mansfield, the actor, but I thank you for the compliment.'"

Frank Vanderlip in Other Days

Frank A. Vanderlip's decision to go ahead with the work of converting his Palos Verde ranch property into another "Newport" may be accepted as evidence of his belief in the superb residential possibilities of this section of Southern California. I am told that he has given the famous Olmsted brothers, his landscape architects, carte blanche, which will mean that a few years hence will see the hills around Portuguese Bend transformed into a residential paradise. We will be fortunate to have Mr. Vanderlip as our fellow-townsmen even part of each year, and I daresay his plan is to live here in his vacation seasons from the National City Bank, if only to see his magnificent plans coming into fruition. When Mr. Vanderlip first purchased the Palos Verde property from the Bixbys, I was informed by a friend that he had in mind its sub-division among a group of his New York friends, several of whom expected to follow Mr. Vanderlip's lead and erect winter homes on the property. Such a plan, if carried out, would result in the creation of a residential park second to none in the world, and would advertise Southern California as few things would.

Dimes and Quarters

Syracuse and Agrigentum in their proudest days never had such a genius as that of the United States for beautiful coinage. The new ten-cent pieces are already reverently admired at the mint, and will be put in circulation some time this month. This dime, a Philadelphia dispatch tells us, bears the figure of a Grecian woman on the obverse side and the bundle and rods and axe of the Roman Lictors on the reverse.

The old familiar "fasces," a bundle of birch rods and an axe sticking out. Symbol of power over life and limb. What do they on a dime? A warning to coiners? The Lady and the Lictors. A Greco-Roman dime. Be the "Grecian woman," Helen, Penelope, Andromache, be she Hipparchia, or be she Thais, neither of them the lovelier woman, she is not at home on a ten-cent piece. But to continue our wanderings among the silver beauties of the mint:

The newly designed quarter on one side has the full figure of a woman coming through a gate in a wall, the reverse side shows an eagle in flight.

Only 430,000 iron crosses have been distributed by the kaiser since the war began. That is quite an extra load in the aggregate for the soldiers to tote around. The French would order them into the discard as excessive baggage.

TOURING THE STATES NOW POPULAR

“WHEN I was abroad” once called forth an awed thrill from those who were privileged to associate with the elect in such rarified air of reckless luxuriance. Only the fabulously rich or the adventurously poor followed the wanderlust as they wist. But nowadays everyone travels and, until the outbreak of the war, a trip “across the big pond” was not an unusual experience even for persons of quite moderate means, many for its broadening advantages, some for business reasons, others for sheer frivolity and restlessness—to be doing something.

Which recalls the fact that it was about seventy-five years ago this summer that Thomas Cook, then regarded as a mere temperance fanatic, whose sons are the now world-famous travel agents, organized an excursion to attend a prohibition lecture in England. From such apparently trivial events great results often spring. This is thought to have been the first railroad excursion train ever sent over any road in the world. It appears that even in those early days when prohibition was in its infancy, and an unwelcome offspring at that, Thomas Cook's excursion was sufficiently successful to lead him to make further ventures in a like direction for posterity has heard much of his name in every land since then. Among the famous subsequent excursion enterprises of this doughty Englishman was when, in 1884, he transported an entire army composed of General Gordon and eighteen thousand men to the Soudan for the British government.

The first party of tourists ever taken to a foreign land was composed of sixty-one Englishmen who went to Paris with Cook just sixty-one years ago. Since that time parties of “Cookies” have grown in frequency and numerical strength until there is scarcely an out of the way corner of the earth where their trail is not or where their appearance causes undue surprise.

With more than seventy-five offices scattered over the globe Cook has enlisted the world in his service, his employes have been legion and of every race, his system is a wonder in organization. He has assembled the lore of the world, anticipated every possible question, need or comfort, even the luxurious desires of the traveler in “furrin” lands, and has stood as interpreter of menu card, servitor and the “natives” generally to his wards. Cook and traveling had become synonymous terms before the outbreak of the war, his sons having grown quietly and naturally into the business of their pioneer father.

In Ludgate Circus previous to the European conflict were sixteen hundred persons regularly employed, now there are only six hundred. At the beginning of the war, it is also interesting to note, the Cooks found they possessed \$500,000 worth of German and Austrian railroad tickets which were paid for in advance and whether these will continue to remain in their possession is a question which only Germany and Austria can answer.

What the Cook agency is experiencing is also being felt by all other travel offices in varying degree of poignancy according to the extent of their far-reaching branches. At Cook's recently most of the Continental travel has consisted of returning English folk and allies' enlisting men, or of refugees hurrying to safety in this country.

And since the titanic struggle, now raging furiously and ruinously in the second year and which will change the maps of the world and perhaps the governments of several countries, a new situation confronts this almost international firm. Parties are being arranged for South America, for Oriental travel, to Alaska and—the United States. Yes, Americans are being forced to recognize the wonders of their own land. It is not expected that the foreign tourist business will resume its former magnitude after the war is over. European railroads and hotels will not be in condition to receive travelers. There will not be the evidences of Europe's “ancient culture” which Gilbert H. Grosvenor, director and editor of the National Geographic Society alludes to in a recent bulletin; that “splendid architecture” will be sadly missing, the “castles, cathedrals and masterpieces of art and sculpture” will lift cruelly mutilated and accusing fingers that will repel rather than attract. The red god of war has taken the work of centuries.

Mr. Grosvenor pointedly asks, “Is Waterloo, where Napoleon's star of empire set forever, any more sacred to the American heart than Appomattox, where a new nation was born out of the throes of internecine strife? Are Austrolitz and Wagram, with their high tides of the French empire, of soil more sacred or atmosphere more hallowed than valley Forge and Gettysburg, Plymouth Rock, Independence Hall and Mount Vernon? Does London or Paris or Berlin contain more of inspiration to us as a people than Washington, the nation's capital?”

Our own George Wharton James, famous American traveler and desert lover, has painted the wonders of

this country in superlative word pictures repeatedly, and especially in his most recent book, “Our American Wonderlands,” collecting into one volume what is so succinctly contained in Prof. Grosvenor's article in which he says:

“In that architecture which is voiced in the glorious temples of the Sequoia grove and in the castles of the Grand Canyon in that art which is mirrored in American lakes, which is painted in geyser basins and frescoed upon the side walls of the mightiest canyons, there is a majesty and an appeal that the mere handiwork of men, splendid though it may be, can never rival.

“We have wandered far to find the picturesque and the magnificent, and yet it is not entirely provincial philosophy which says that New York is in many ways the most wonderful, the most striking, and the most interesting of all cities of the earth; neither is it only the voice of the man who has never seen other shores that pronounces Yellowstone park the most marvelous picture-book of nature's library; nor yet is it the narrow pride of the spread-eagle orator alone that awards to the Grand Canyon and the Yosemite and the big trees first place among the wonder scenes of the earth.

“Luray cave, in Virginia, and Mammoth cave, in Kentucky, surpass in originality and grandeur any caves in Europe, while Niagara Falls has no rival in Europe or Asia, and our American forests are the glory of the world.

“Man goes to Asia and to Africa to study forgotten civilizations, when the redskins upon our own western plains and in our own cliff dwellings reveal stories of the past as strange as any we know, and constitute a race more magnificent in some ways than any that can be found in other parts of the world.

“Our country is the treasure house of nature's scenic jewels, containing so many and such an infinite variety of marvels that thousands of our treasures cannot even be mentioned in this brief article. Broad, hard, white beaches like the automobile court at Ormond, superior to any in Europe; coast scenes like those at Mt. Desert, Marblehead, Mt. Tamalpais, Santa Barbara, San Diego; an inland waterway which parallels the Atlantic coast and is almost continuous from Massachusetts to Florida, with possibilities for aquatic enjoyment unequaled except in our own wondrous Puget Sound; canals picturesque as any in Holland, such as the mountain gorges and blue-grass pastures of the Chesapeake & Ohio canal from Washington to Cumberland, or the historic Mohawk valley of the Erie canal—a desert with colors as heavenly as those of the Sahara and, though devoid of picturesque camels and Arabs, adorned with the most extraordinary cacti and desert vegetation on earth, and studded with marvelous works like Salt Lake City; great fresh water lakes, on which you can take a voyage of 1000 miles on ocean liners; Alaska, possessing the grandest glaciers in the world outside the polar regions, fjords more impressive than Norway's, and mountains like Mt. McKinley, which towers nearly one mile higher than the loftiest peak in Europe.

“One could pass an entire lifetime seeing nature's masterpieces within our boundaries and not reach the end of the catalogue.”

California itself offers a veritable tour of wonder sights. There are the big trees, gigantea and semper-virens, which have excited the admiration of the world, including Giant Forest, Mariposa, Calaveras, Fresno groves, the Fremont Group near San Francisco, which also gives opportunity to see Lick Observatory on Mt. Hamilton. And a few miles farther on the California State Redwood Park. Then also there are Muir Woods and Tamalpais for visitors in San Francisco, a mountain trip no one should miss, and easily arranged for in a brief season. Lake Tahoe, too, is coming into its own. Nothing more beautiful in the Alps, in Italy, in France or Spain is to be found. Lake Tahoe region unrolls a marvelous panorama of scenery, with its snow-clad peaks rising to supernal heights with dazzling outlooks. To come nearer home there are our own Mt. Lowe, Mt. Wilson, and beautiful Catalina, named by Charles Frederick Holder, “the Island of Summer.” Of the Channel islands along the coast are twenty, most of them visible on any clear day from Santa Barbara, Pasadena or Los Angeles harbor at San Pedro, San Clemente, Santa Catalina, Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa, San Miguel being most prominent. Farther down the coast is lovely La Jolla, San Diego bay and Point Loma, and gay Coronado, and just over, the border from San Diego Tia Juana for a touch of old Mexico.

As one Cook representative has voiced it “as we feel a pinch immediately after the war few Americans will be inclined to spend much money for traveling abroad; and there will probably be exceedingly few individuals with so strong a desire to travel as the man who went into one of their offices and asked for a ticket which read ‘farther and farther,’ and they sold him one twice around the world by different routes.”



“Saving Her Life”

LITERARY FIRST FRUITS

By Arthur Denison

WHAT will the war do to literature? is a question which has been pretty much on the lips of everyone with an interest in the written word since they realized that Doomsday had probably not come after all.

It was a question which seemed pitifully petty to many, at a time when thousands in Belgium and northern France were about as closely face to face with reality as one is apt to be. But it has proved a harmless occupation for many persons who otherwise might have been more or less perniciously engaged in a variety of little ways. Much speculation has ensued; and considerable material produced upon which to test the accuracy of the prophecies.

Down to the present time, aside from tracts of cavil and self-justification, the great bulk of it has been verse. That is natural, for at such times of stress there is always an excess of emotion—emotions of patriotism, joy, hate, sorrow—and emotion is the stuff from which lyrics are made. At least two of the Brooke war sonnets are undeniably fine; and in spite of a too-wide acclaiming and quotation they seem in a fair way toward escaping the fate of many poems which have been fulsomely hailed by the critical heralds-at-arms; and made to do too great service to retain their freshness and vigor—Tennyson's songs from the “Princess,” for example. Chesterton has sketched an amazingly dispassionate and moving portrait of a loathsome Kaiser in his “Wife of Flanders,” and Verhaeren, Cammaert, and many others have written nobly. But fiction, and narrative writing on the whole, have lagged behind. That, too, is natural, for fiction to be valuable must, generally speaking, be deliberate. And those best qualified by the experience of having been in actual touch with the realities of war, have had but scant time for pondering.

Among those who have been active in predicting what the war would bring forth, one notes Mr. Edmund Gosse and the two papers on “War and Literature” in his recent volume of essays “Inter Arma.” His observations about English literature are interesting, and so far as we are able to judge, accurate. He delights that the “Journal of Egyptian Archaeology maintains the even tenor of its way,” and that “Mr. Russell calmly goes on distinguishing sensation from imagination in the pages of the Monist.” But France, says Mr. Gosse, “is too deeply wounded to write books or to read them.”

True, France is deeply wounded. She has erected an immortal monument to that hurt throughout twenty-six weeks of unflinching suffering at Verdun. An example which causes any man sincerely interested in the things collectively called morality, when he is alone with himself in the still small hours, more than passing moments of uneasiness because he is luxuriating in the warmth of American commercialism, rather than acting his part somewhere in France.”

But Mr. Gosse is quite wrong when he says that France is too thoroughly hurt to write books. The best evidence which has come to our hands is “Private Gaspard,” recently translated from the original of Rene Benjamin. It is the sort of book which was bound to come when sufficient perspective had been gained; the kind of work which M. Paul Bourget's “The Night Cometh,” and Mr. Hugh Walpole's “The Dark Forest” presaged. There is nothing of the “report” about it; nothing of the purely objective writing which has characterized “Kitchener's Mob,” “A Soldier of the Legion” and countless other books of their kind. It is merely a very simple, unsensational recital of world conflict reproduced in the actions and impressions of a snail dealer from the Rue d'la Gaité.

Gaspard does not capture eight Prussians single-handed; only once does he see the spiked helmets jutting above the first line trench; but he is the most vivid character we have met in some time, and his story makes the most interesting and thoroughly enlightened book we have seen with the war as its source. It shows clearly what the war means to the thousands who are bearing the brunt of the struggle, and the very simple, human resources with which they meet hardship. It portrays a side of the conflict, and probably the predominant one, which we have been too much enamored of heroics to think greatly about. And it is all told with a reserve which is compelling, and an insight which makes it a more complete and actual mirror of war and its reflex actions on the broad, common life of the country than any book which has come before.

Rumania's entry into the war caused wheat prices to take a tumble of eleven cents a bushel, which means lower quotations for our, consequently, retention of the five-cent loaf of bread. Thus, you see, King Ferdinand becomes a public benefactor.

Social & Personal

By Ruth Burke Stephens

BETROTHAL announcements seem quite "au fait" these days and each week is being marked by no less than one and as many as three engagements in the exclusive younger set of the city. Already society looks forward to the weddings of Miss Anita Thomas, the attractive daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Thomas, whose fiancé is Mr. S. Wells Morris; Miss Beatriz Burnham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Burnham, whose engagement to Mr. Richard Hamilton Oakley was made known recently; Miss Helen Wright, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Wright of Hollywood, who is to marry Mr. Eugene Loneragan Spearman, son of Frank H. Spearman, the famous author and playwright and Mrs. Spearman of Hollywood. Then other charming brides-to-be are Miss Vivian Olive Bulla, daughter of former Senator Robert N. Bulla, who will marry Mr. Osmond D. Butler, son of Mr. S. Melvin Butler of this city later this fall; Miss Helen McCall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McCall of Santa Monica, who will become the bride of Mr. Newton Hayes Foster, Jr., brother of Mrs. Robert Sherman, in October. There are a number of other engagements, announcements of which have occasioned interest among the society folk throughout the summer season, and more recently was made known the betrothal of Miss Silence McVay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William E. McVay of West Twenty-ninth street, to Mr. Howard William Reynolds of Dover Plains, N. Y. This bit of interesting news was followed a few days later by the formal announcement of the engagement of Miss Margaret Lantz Daniell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Swift Daniell of 2620 Manitou street, to Mr. Austin Jenison of Lansing, Michigan. Miss Daniell, one of the most popular members of the younger set of the city, was graduated from the Horace Mann School of New York, finished at Occidental College and took her degree at Berkeley. In addition she passed several years in study abroad. She is a member of the Delta and Alpha Phi sororities. Mr. Jenison was graduated from Stanford last June. Their wedding will not be celebrated until after the first of next year.

Of interest to many friends was the marriage of Miss Litta Belle Hibben, deputy district attorney, to Mr. Kemper B. Campbell, a prominent young attorney of the city. The ceremony was extremely simple being attended only by Miss Annette Huntley and Mr. Frank Doherty, the latter a law partner of Mr. Campbell. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell left for a honeymoon trip to the Yosemite and upon their return will be at home to their friends at 652 South Burlington avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Forve of 427 Westlake avenue, with their daughters, Miss Mary Forve and Miss Louise Forve, have returned from a six weeks' motoring trip through the north. Their itinerary included Lake Tahoe and other places of interest. Miss Louise Forve will leave September 20 for Briar Cliff where she will enter her second year of study there. Another charming member of the younger set who will leave soon for Briar Cliff is Miss Julia Hayward, daughter of Dr. Henderson Hayward of 2501 Wilshire Boulevard. Dr. Hayward plans to accompany his daughter east.

Mrs. Joseph K. Clark of 903 Lake street left recently for Montana where she will be the guest for a month of Mrs. William A. Clark, Jr., at her country home, "Mowitz Lodge" on Solomon Lake. Later Mrs. Clark will visit Mrs. Marcus Daly at Riverside. Just prior to her departure Mrs. Clark was entertained at a luncheon given in her honor by Mrs. Stephen C. Hubbell of Arapahoe street. The affair was also in compliment to Mrs. A. L. Danskin who left shortly afterwards for Maine where she will pass the remainder of the summer. Other of Mrs. Hubbell's guests were Mrs. Robert J. Burdette, Mrs. Norman Bridge, Mrs. West Hughes, Mrs. Earl Bruce Millar, Mrs. G. Wiley Wells, Mrs. Charles Prager, Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, Mrs. John H. S. Peck, Mrs. Eli P. Clark and Mrs. Charles Monroe.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander B. Barrett of 1735 South Orchid avenue, Hollywood, left recently for the Philippine Islands, where they plan to remain for the winter season.

Two former Los Angeles girls are passing the summer season here and receiving their quota of social courtesies from relatives and friends. They are Mrs. Cottle, wife of Dr. George S. Cottle, U. S. N., and Mrs. McDowell, wife of C. S. McDowell, lieutenant, U. S. N. Mrs. Cottle will be remembered as Miss Mercedes Ellis, while her sister was Miss Marie Ellis. The two young women are being entertained at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Ellis of 2128 Western avenue, Mrs. McDowell having with her her two attractive children.

Mrs. Ida Ingalsbe and daughter, Miss Helen Ingalsbe of 1112 Arapahoe street have been enjoying an outing at Catalina Island, where they were domiciled at the Island Villa. They were guests a part of the time aboard the yacht of San Francisco friends.

Mrs. Lewis A. Stanton of West Thirtieth street with her two daughters, Miss Adeline Stanton and Mrs. Caroline Stanton Thompson and the latter's little daughter, Adeline, has returned to the city after a summer's outing at Seal Beach. Mr. Lewis Stanton came down from San Francisco for a short visit, being the guest over Sunday of his mother.

Dr. and Mrs. Carl Kurtz of 1129 South Alvarado street have been entertaining as their guest little Miss Martita Brennan, three year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Brennan of San Francisco. Mrs. Brennan and Mrs. Kurtz are sisters, the charming little house guest being Mrs. Kurtz's niece.

Miss Annette Stose, whose marriage to Dr. Martin N. Nelson will take place in October, was the complimented guest at a pretty auction bridge party and shower, given by Miss Gladys Moore of 420 South Oxford avenue a few days ago. Pink roses and carnations with greenery were effectively combined in decorating the rooms and for the bride-elect a surprise in the form of a trunk had been provided which contained a large number of beautiful gifts. Miss Moore was assisted by her mother, Mrs. F. E. Moore and the guests included Mrs. Willis C. Stose, Mrs. J. P. Layne, Mrs. J. B. Dudley, Mrs. L. H. Stanton, Mrs. Carl Grimes, Mrs. W. H. Sholes, Mrs. T. T. Harbeson, Mrs. R. Merritt, Mrs. Claude Smith, Mrs. Roy Meads, Mrs. A. Strasburg, Mrs. D. W. Isaacson, Mrs. Kurt Koebig, Mrs. Lafayette Ronnsaville, Mrs. Clinton Seccomb, Miss Estelle Cross, Miss Marie Nichols, Miss Marjorie McClung, Miss Gertrude Brands, Miss Eleanor Barry, Miss Geraldine Grady, Miss Henrietta Davis, Miss Alma Von der Hohe, Miss Blanche Davenport, Miss Madeline Purdon, Miss Ruby Mihron, Miss Lucetia Del Valle, Miss Margaret Couch, Miss Belle Chapman, Miss Pauline Rives, Miss Ruth Brown, Miss Jewell Boone, Miss Juanita Brown, Miss Mildred Stacy of Phoenix, Arizona, and Miss Mary Louise Hanan of San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. McJohnston, who since their return from an eastern trip have been occupying the Burford residence in La Brea avenue, will make their home for the winter in the Hill home at La Brea and Hillside. Mr. and Mrs. McJohnston are planning to build a home at Beverly Hills.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Leeds, who with their small son, Teddy, have been passing a part of the summer at Huntington Lake are again at their home, 22 Berkeley Square.

Mrs. Nat Wilshire entertained with a pretty bridge dinner Tuesday evening at her home in Fourth avenue, summer blossoms being used in the attractive decorations. Places were arranged for Mr. and Mrs. Harry Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Hook and Mr. and Mrs. Bob Flint of Pasadena.

Mrs. Mary Norris, who is a guest of relatives in Los Angeles, is the house guest of Mr. and Mrs. Walter P. Story for a few days. Mrs. Norris only recently returned from passing a week-end at Hotel del Coronado.

Miss Ruth Hoyt, the elder daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Albert Sherman Hoyt of Pasadena, and her house guest, Miss Irene Wood of Boston, are planning to leave within a fortnight with a party for a trip to Japan, to be chaperoned by Dr. and Mrs. Worley.

Authoritative Fall Fashions---

Subtle and artistic changes one may always expect from those couturieres of France who originate the fashions. While no radical changes will be in evidence this season enough will be seen to make the fall exhibit most interesting. Of especial importance are the fashions in:

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Miss Elizabeth Garland, who has been visiting her cousin, Miss Louise Burke for several months, left Wednesday for her home in Tennessee.

Mrs. J. Ross Clark has returned to her home in West Adams street after a delightful visit with her sister, Mrs. Marcus Daly, at her home in Montana.

Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Akin have returned home again after a delightful trip to San Diego, where they visited the exposition and other points of interest.

Mrs. J. V. Vickers and Miss Clara Vickers of 624 West Twenty-eighth street were among the Los Angelenos who passed last week-end at Long Beach. They were guests at the Virginia.

Announcement is made by Mrs. E. B. Guthrie of the marriage of her daughter, Miss Katherine Guthrie to Mr. James Vining Baldwin. The young couple will reside in this city and will be at home to their friends at the Hotel Darby after September 15. Mrs. Baldwin, who has a host of friends here, is a graduate of Marlborough School.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Owen of 6901 Hawthorne avenue, Hollywood, have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Etta Hazel Owen and Mr. Charles F. Mason, which is to take place at the home of the bride's parents Saturday evening, September 23. Miss Owen's former home was Milwaukee, where she made her debut five winters ago, just before leaving with her parents to make her home in Los Angeles. She was educated in Boston and Europe and has become popular since residing in Southern California. Mr. Mason is in charge of the southern territory of the Pacific Telephone system. Since the announcement of the engagement several weeks ago many pre-nuptial courtesies have been extended the bride-elect, one of the most delightful being an event of Tuesday, when Mrs. A. C. Thorpe entertained at her home, 920 West Twentieth street, for the bride-to-be. Any number of other affairs are being planned in honor of Miss Owen, the courtesies extending almost to the eve of the marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Cravens of South Orange Grove avenue and Madeline drive, Pasadena, left Tuesday for an extended eastern trip. They plan to be away until about the middle of December. Mr. and Mrs. Cravens passed several weeks in New York, earlier in the season, returning to their home here July 1.

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Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McKee of Heliotrope drive, have as their house guest their niece, Miss Jean Sawyer Hooper of Denver, who arrived recently for an extended visit. Miss Hooper has frequently visited with her relatives here and has many friends who are already planning many social courtesies in her honor.

Mrs. William T. McFie and her son, Mr. William McFie, have returned to their home on West Twenty-ninth street after a two months' eastern trip. They enjoyed a most extensive itinerary, including in their travels Chicago, Milwaukee, New York, Princeton, Bar Harbor, Portland, Maine; Boston, Newport and other places of interest. At Greenfield Hill they visited Mrs. Mary Milbank, the mother of Mr. Isaac Milbank of this city, and in Detroit they were guests of Mrs. Ellen B. Murphy, sister of Mrs. Mary B. Welch of Los Angeles. At Bath, N. Y., Mrs. McFie and her son visited with Mrs. Katherine Fawcett, an aunt of the late Mr. McFie. Returning home they came via the Canadian Rockies.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Crampton Anderson have returned to their apartments at the Rampart after having passed the greater part of the summer months at their ranch home near Glendale. They will remain in the city for the winter, making an occasional week-end trip to their ranch as the way of diversion.

Mr. and Mrs. Homer Laughlin, Jr., are enjoying a pleasant sojourn at Long Beach, where they are guests at the Virginia.

Mr. J. G. Bullock and his charming daughters, Miss Margaret and Miss Helen Bullock, accompanied by their aunt, Miss Florence Taylor, have returned from an eastern trip of several weeks. They visited in Ontario, Canada, with relatives at Beachville and Paris and were in New York City for two weeks or so. Miss Margaret Bullock and her aunt, Miss Taylor, are planning upon a few week-end motoring trips before the Westlake School for Girls opens, when Miss Bullock will resume her studies there.

In honor of Miss Lena E. Mendelsohn of Boston, who has been enjoying a pleasant visit here, and who is a guest at the Maryland Hotel, Pasadena, until Sunday evening, when she leaves for the east, Mrs. Elizabeth Converse and her brother, Mr. Irl Soloman, entertained informally Wednesday evening at their home, 804 Valley View Road, South Pasadena. The affair was informal, about twenty-five friends being invited in for the occasion. Dancing was enjoyed on the spacious veranda and Mr. Thomas Askin, with a few songs, and Mrs. Lannie Haynes Martin with readings, provided a diverting program. Miss Mendelsohn, whose first visit to Los Angeles this is, was joined at Catalina Island by her brother, Mr. Charles Mendelsohn, of the Old Dominion Mining Company, Globe, Arizona, and the two have enjoyed many of the interesting side trips together.

Capt. Thos. A. Davis, superintendent of the San Diego Army and Navy Academy, who is at the Alexandria Hotel, will return to San Diego Saturday. While in the city Capt. Davis has enrolled several young men from well known families as cadets for the coming session which will begin September 18. Among those enrolled are Fred and George Baker, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Baker; Irving Crowell, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Irving Crowell; John Bankhead, son of Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Bankhead, U. S. A.; Jas. A. Hall, son of Mrs. C. W. Hall; Wychoff Westover, son of Mr. and Mrs. Myron Westover; Frank Hand, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Hand; James W. Brown, son of R. W. Brown; Thos. Carroll Pearce, son of Capt. and Mrs. T. A. Pearce, U. S. A.; Sidney Forbes Deutsch, son of Mrs. Chas. Deutsch; Harold Freeman, son of Mrs. Richardson D. White; Edison Young, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Young; Warren Woods, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Woods; Charles and Robert Scott, sons of Mrs. Ella H. Scott; Adolphus Karsen, son of J. V. Karsen.

Fascinating Course of Study

Cummock School of Expression has announced several additions to the noteworthy group of educators who comprise its faculty. Prominent among the new names is that of Miss Mary Agnes Doyle, a well-known eastern public reader, who has also had wide dramatic experience, having been a member of the New Theater company in New York when that interesting playhouse was under the direction of Winthrop Ames. Miss Doyle, who is a graduate of Cum-

nock College of Oratory at Northwestern University, will teach literary interpretation in the Expression School here.

Another of the newcomers is Mrs. Joan Veronica Klawans, who will teach aesthetic and ballroom dancing and direct the school's work in physical education. Mrs. Klawans was for several years supervisor of physical education in the Chicago elementary schools and prior to that she taught aesthetic dancing and physical culture in Chicago high school. Mrs. Louise Dickson Dryer comes to the school to give special class and private instruction in the use of the speaking voice. Mrs. Dryer has had a wide experience in work of this type.

Miss Willamene Wilkes, who for a number of years directed the school's dramatic work and active in the Civic Repertory company, will return this year for several months' instruction in dramatic art. Miss Wilkes, through her study in New York and London, is thoroughly informed in regard to the significant dramatic trends of the present day. Miss Dora Haller also returns to the school to take the class work in literary interpretation, after having been absent on leave for the year past. Miss Haller is herself a graduate of Cummock School, and is one of the best known alumnae of the institution. Mrs. Helen Thurston will also be a member of the faculty in the coming year. Mrs. Thurston is well-known in club and social circles in Los Angeles. She will give instruction in the significant movements of poetry, drama and the novel at the present day.

Mr. Reginald Pole, friends of the school will be glad to know, will continue this year to direct the dramatic work. Mr. Pole holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from Cambridge University, is a member of the Shakespeare Society of England, and an authority on present day drama.

An interesting group of new courses will be given by Miss Dorothy Medland, who is a graduate of the Los Angeles Normal School, and has studied extensively under Prof. Arthur Dow of Columbia University. Miss Medland will give courses in the designing of stage costumes, interior decoration, handicraft design, book illustration and outdoor sketching. New courses in story telling will also be given by Miss Ethel Phillips, who has made such a brilliant success of her work in this subject in the summer session this year. Mrs. Helen Behmyer will give work this year in gesture, pantomime and impersonation.

Another of the interesting departments of instruction in the coming year will be the work in public speaking, conducted by Prof. R. A. Maynard.

Gossip About Theatrical Folk

It is interesting to note that Maud Allan, the well known dancer, will be married to Leo Cherniavsky, who was one of the talented trio which greeted Los Angeles audiences last season and made so many friends while here. Miss Allan is to start her tour from the east and he from the west. Upon meeting somewhere in the middle west the marriage will take place.

Juliette Day has been selected by Oliver Morosco for the leading feminine role in his forthcoming New York production of "Upstairs and Down," by Frederic and Fanny Hatton.

Walter Catlett, formerly a popular member of the local Burbank stock company, has been playing recently with the Rorick Opera company in Elmira, New York, in "The Tenderfoot." As Prof. Zachary Pettibone he has made a decided success. He was one of the stars in "So Long Letty," after leaving Los Angeles and will again be in the same role when this popular production opens in New York in October.

"Upstairs and Down" will be given its New York premiere the week of September 25, following a preliminary week at the Belasco theater in Washington.

Emily Stevens, who has been passing the summer with Mrs. Fiske in the Adirondacks, will begin a road tour October 1, in "The Unchastened Woman," opening at the Princess Theater, Chicago, under the management of Oliver Morosco.

Alice Duer Miller's pretty romance of a Southern country-house, "Come Out of the Kitchen!" was staged in San Francisco recently under the management of Henry Miller. Ruth Chatterton was to have played the leading role.

Zane Grey's "Border Legion" is to be dramatized and will be ready for production this fall.

Gareth Hughes, who so successfully interpreted the role of Ariel in the New York production of "Caliban of the Yellow Sands," is playing now in "The Guilty Man."

Lucile's Shop Talk

"MOTHER-HUBBARDS" are to be the prevailing style this winter.

This sounds startling, but fashion's latest importation is strikingly "mother-hubbardish" in its lines. An array of these new models, being shown at Bullock's, reveals an interesting reversion to the styles of thirty or so years ago. They are loose and full, with most ample waist-lines. At the same time they are neat and of tailor-like simplicity.

Serge is the popular material and these dresses are principally in the dark fall



shades, blue being in greater evidence, with black, brown and bottle-green also popular. In many of the models satin is generously combined with the serge and further suggestions of the old fashioned styles are given in the trimmings of fringe and hand-made designs in colored yarns, while jet is also being lavishly used. Spacious pockets, lined in contrasting gay-colored silks, are hidden within the folds of the dress skirts.

Most striking of the novelties which this fall season has brought forth are the transparent slickers for the rainy days. These coats, light in weight, come in bright colors, plaids, purple, orange and wine, and their transparency is such that milady's gown may be easily seen beneath the "slicker" which at the same time provides protection from the rains.

Furs are to be with us in greater quantities and greater evidence than ever. The coat collars of fur are as big as rugs (small rugs). But they certainly convey an idea of warm comfort for the cold months. On one suit the fur collar had a depth of fourteen inches. Sleeves also are heavily cuffed in fur and even the buttons on many of the suits are of fur.

Suit skirts are little changed, but the coats are longer and fuller over the hips. Unfinished worsteds will be among the most popular of the materials, although poplins and other fabrics will be "au fait." Two-tone checks promise to prove popular.

Fur styles are also remindful of the old fashions of two decades ago. Cape effects will prevail and the neck-pieces in cape form are being made with high enveloping collar, and encircle the shoulders in varying lengths.

These are only a few of the season's new styles. While changes are not radical yet Dame Fashion has added a number of new touches and will introduce many attractive novelties.

Notes from Bookland

Charles B. Elliott, justice of the supreme court of the Philippines under the Taft administration, has completed a new volume, "The Philippines, to the End of the Military Regime." The book, to be issued this autumn by Bobbs-Merrill Co., represents many years of research and first-hand study. The Honorable Elihu Root has written a word of introduction and the volume is dedicated to Sir Frederick Dealtry Lugard, Governor-General of Nigeria, soldier and colonial administrator.

Arthur Somers Roche, whose new story, "Loot," is one of the hot-weather

successes, is a son of the late James Jeffries Roche, poet, newspaper man and Bostonian. His clever satirical poem, V-A-S-E, is well remembered and always given a place by anthology makers. Young Roche has been working at his trade ever since he left college and has found a ready magazine market for his short stories. "Loot" is his first novel. He lives at Castine, Maine.

"Sonnets," by John R. Strong, is the title of a poetical collection recently issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons, of exceptional merit. Adopting for the most part the sonnet-form employed by Shakespeare, the author gives melodious utterance to his reflections,—now stimulated by the majesty of a natural wonder like the Matterhorn, now by the ruins of the Coliseum consecrated by the memories it enshrines; now warmed by the glow of a hearth, now pulsating to the stirring breath of spring.

Announcements—Stationery

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Books

TEMPERAMENTALLY disqualified" is the first, strongest, and most lasting impression produced by Veressayev's "Memoirs of a Physician." Disqualified not only for mere financial success, but for that greater satisfaction which comes from good work well and conscientiously done. To demand perfection from ordinary human beings is to anticipate the millennium. All the failures and disappointments of which he complains can be found elsewhere, as well as in the medical profession. A story, probably apocryphal but illuminating, is told of the General who had the greatest opportunity and made the most monumental failure in our Civil war. In the fifties he was constructing engineer of a large railroad system. He was especially careful in the planning and building of the bridges, but was so afraid there might have been an error in the plans or mistake in construction he could never bring himself to declare them ready for use. Exaggerated introspection and pessimism never yet accomplished anything.

There is absolutely nothing in the book new or startling to one acquainted with medical education, practice, and history. Also, nothing in itself false. Neither is there anything false in Sinclair's "The Jungle" or Zola's stories of drink and crime. But in all, the facts are so grouped the story so told, that the result is as untrue to real life, as certain of producing a false impression, as though the books had been crammed with lies.

The opening stanza of Eugene Field's little poem on Boccaccio's great classic is not without bearing on the question of the desirability of telling the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth at all times and in all places. By many conscious folk the father's stand about this book would be described as puritanical hypocrisy, but it was not. Corned beef and cabbage make a good nourishing meal for a man who is doing hard manual labor, but it would not be desirable for an infant or invalid. Mental food which would be easily assimilated by a healthy mind might be injurious to the weak, immature or unbalanced. But this author does not tell the entire truth. For example, in his account of experiments on men and animals he seems to delight in the unnecessary horrors which have happened and to minimize the good results. He dwells lovingly on accounts of unnecessary and objectionable repetitions of experiments in certain lines and omits mention of really greater and more successful work in other diseases. ("Memoirs of a Physician." From the Russian of Vikenty Veressayev. Edited with an Introduction, Notes and Appendices by Henry Pleasants, Jr. Alfred A. Knopf. Bullock's.)

On "The Gold Trail"

It must be admitted without dispute, that an author who can take a threadbare subject and work it out with originality has accomplished a feat. One would have thought that there was nothing new to be added to the long list of stories of adventure in search of gold, yet here we have it. Mr. Stacpoole's story, "The Gold Trail," is laid amid new scenery—the horribly tropical forests of New Guinea, where crawling things abound, and the natives are a curious mixture of vileness and decency. Once upon a time, no doubt for purposes of fiction, a quantity of gold was planted there, and the story tells us what befell the men who went in search of it fifteen years afterward. Of course there is a love story, without which no novel is complete; the girl in this case, however, possesses all of the beauty of the most approved heroine, and a charm which makes her a bit different from the others, as she is part Dyak and part English, a combination which one perceives at a glance, is certain to give us variety. Those who are fond of adventure, in book form, will find Mr. Stacpoole's curious story a new departure, and one which holds the reader at closest attention. It is quite out of the ordinary, and that is saying much, considering how usual a theme he has chosen. ("The Gold Trail." By H. De Vere Stacpoole. John Lane Co. Bullock's.)

Winsome "Bonnie May"

It is a long-suffering public, weary with a succession of unnatural little girl heroines, which will hail "Bonnie May" with eager delight and amusement. Unbelievable as it seems, she does not consciously preach to her elders; she does not parade an unnaturally sage philosophy, nor cast an intense and blinding glow of optimism and good cheer about her. She is as different as possible from the little prudes, preachers and prigs that we have had to tolerate for the last decade, most of them youngsters whose cleverness, so called, would have been impertinence outside of a book, and it is to be hoped would point them a straight course to a parental knee or a dim, sepulchral closet under the stairs. Bonnie May is an original, fantastic, entirely natural child, brought up in the atmosphere of the theater, which has created an odd but entirely sane viewpoint in her small head. She is elfin, unexpected, and wholly adorable. The world's a stage to her every hour of every day, and she will be welcomed with surprised relief. No more delightful book has appeared this season. If you would forget the war, the political uncertainty, the thousand and one harassing problems before us today, you will find this story worth twice the price of the book. ("Bonnie May." By Louis Vance. Charles Scribner's Sons. Bullocks.)

Search For the "Golden Glory"

With such a title one would expect something quite different. Three rollicking black musketeers of the jungle, the Dwarf, the Giant and the Bushman, who, in their search for the "Golden Glory," the crown belonging to the Dwarf's tribe carried off by a rival band, experience a most surprising and interesting series of adventures and hairbreadth escapes in battling with various tribes in Africa. The picturesque language put into the mouths of this untutored trio, and their wit, humor and philosophy would be a credit to a Grecian sage. After assisting a number of small tribes in battling with one another, they are instrumental in uniting several weaker tribes in giving battle to the terrible Zulus, who are coming against them in vast numbers, and by the skillful generalship of the Dwarf this scourge of South Africa is defeated and they become heroes. Dumas' jolly three certainly had "nothing on" this trio in the way of adventure. ("Golden Glory." By F. Horace Rose. George H. Doran Co. Bullock's.)

Notes from Bookland

Madame Huard, whose interesting description of "My Home in the Field of Honour" has attracted much favorable attention, is the daughter of Francis Wilson, the comedian and the wife of Charles Huard, official painter to the Sixth Army of France and a baron of the empire. Her gifted husband has drawn a fascinating set of pencil sketches for the book, which has been published by George H. Doran Company, that have added measurably to the attractiveness of the volume. Madame Huard was one of the notable figures at New York's Allied bazaar, presiding over a beautiful display of her husband's etchings, sketches, etc. She is devoting her chateau in France to hospital work and has raised a large fund for the purpose of assisting the Red Cross cause.

Cyrus Townsend Brady, author of "The Isle of Surprise," "Web of Steel," and other novels, in a new book announced by G. P. Putnam's Sons, "The More Excellent Way," tells the story of a woman who to get out of a dilemma, marries one man while she has the image of another in her heart. The man she marries is masterful, yet considerate, and out of deference and not because of weakness, he forbears to batter down or to overleap the barrier which she has raised. But the woman fails to understand and the barrier grows, and the man whose image she carries in her heart again deliberately places himself in her path. The story is concerned with the question of divorce, and the scenes include not only Sorrento, New

York, and Bermuda, but also Reno. The narrative is absorbingly interesting, subtly told and provocative of thought.

Thousands of readers of James M. Beck's "Evidence in the Case" will turn with interest to his new volume, "The War and Humanity," announced by G. P. Putnam's for publication in September. This volume presents an analysis of the rights and immunities of non-combatants and of the duty of the United States. The subjects considered are: "The Submarine Controversy," "The Case of Edith Cavell," "The Foreign Policy of George Washington," "Where There Is No Vision." The book includes as an appendix the letter of Cardinal Mercier bearing upon the execution of Edith Cavell.

Among the new books recently added to crews' libraries of naval vessels are "Union Portraits," by Gamaliel Bradford, "The First Hundred Thousand," by Ian Hay, and "A Soldier of the Legion," by Edward Morlae. Morlae is a Californian, having made his home in Los Angeles just prior to enlistment in the famous French legion of which he writes.

Norman Angell, author of "The Great Delusion" and "Arms and Industry," has added to that series another, from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons, dealing with "The Dangers of Half-Preparedness—A Plea for a Declaration of American Policy." Mr. Angell passed his youth in the western states, first farming and prospecting and later in newspaper work. He was at one time European correspondent for various American newspapers and has lectured in this country. He is well qualified to speak on matters of national concern.

"I cannot remember a time when I did not write," says Rachel S. Macnamara, author of "Drifting Waters," "The Fringe of the Desert," and "The Torch of Life." "Or rather, to be accurate, I used to compose little rhymes before I could write, which my elder sister used to jot down for me. All my early life was passed in the south of Ireland, amid the beautiful scenery of County Cork, but I have traveled a great deal of late years, having visited Italy, France, Germany and Egypt. My family belongs to one of the ancient septs of Ireland—the name Mac na Mara, as it was spelled of old, literally meaning 'Son of the Wave.'"

News that seven million women are working in Great Britain now—375,000 filling places of men who have been called to war—recalls Rheta Childe Dorr's book, "What Eight Million Women Want," published by Small, Maynard & Co. In her chapter on "European Women and the Salic Law," Mrs. Dorr tells what the women of Leipzig, back in 1865, asked for and did not get. "The women demanded as their rights, education, the right to work and free choice of profession. Nothing more. But these demands were so revolutionary that all masculine Germany, and most of feminine Germany, uttered horrified protests. Needless to say," Mrs. Dorr remarks, "nothing came of the women's demands." Mrs. Dorr also emphasizes the thought which Dr. George W. Nasmyth has elaborated so ably in his "Social Progress and the Darwinian Theory: A Study of Force in Human Relations."

Oddly enough, the late Jean Webster, whose later books were based so largely on her own observation, did not draw upon her personal experiences in her earlier work, except in her very first book, "When Patty Went to College," which was begun while she was still at Vassar. She began by making up stories, and had written three books, "The Wheat Princess," "The Four Pools Mystery," and "Jerry Junior," to a considerable extent "out of whole cloth," though she utilized in them her impressions of European travel, before she returned to the field in which she won her greatest success later. In "Just Patty" she began to rake over old memories and personal experiences, and it was in this work and the two well-known stories that followed, "Daddy-Long-Legs" and "Dear Enemy," that she won people's hearts.

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PACIFIC ELECTRIC RAILWAY

Music

By W. Francis Gates

NECESSARILY, an operatic impresario has to be a congenital gambler. It is not enough to face loss; he must expect loss. For loss is more liable to be on cards than gain. He must have the nerve of a sixteen-inch rifle and the "nerve" of a German submarine. He must have the debonaire countenance of a Carranza and the "come-back" ability of a Villa. His entire anatomy must be of rubber, for he is liable to be caught on any kind of a rebound and no matter how far he bounces, or is bounced, he must land on his feet.

And he must cultivate a saccharine condition of tongue that is necessary for publicity, for, without active and persuasive labial application he would be as successful with the blue-penciling press boys as the proverbial snowball spending its summer vacation in h—hot water. But the country could not get on very well musically if the genus impresario were eliminated.

But I did not start to write of impresarios in general, simply to say that the Rabinoff-Pavlowa forces have disrupted and each goes its own way in the coming season. As Pavlowa has been the big drawing card for Rabinoff for several years, this produced the feeling that the breakage was something of a Waterloo for Rabinoff. When, lo, he bobs up with the announcement of securing the Ballet Russe; and it is said that the celebrated Ida Rubinstein, of Paris, will head the company.

It will be remembered that she is the danseuse who gave the poet, D'Annunzio his "walking papers," after he had prepared a great ballet for her. And D'Annunzio, considering there were still greater heights to attain, went to Italy and joined an aviation corps, sailing to heights higher even than Ida's kick. Rabinoff answers all the requisites as to pertinacity and pachydermatous hide; so he will be back with the operatic-terpichorean goods next season, in spite of the Pavlowian rupture. This is another case of the Gilbertean line of "Bob up serenely."

One of the early season recitals offered by the Guild of Organists was the recital by Harold Geer, of New York, at the St. Paul Pro-cathedral, Thursday night of last week. He played two novelties in the shape of numbers by Debussy, part of the Fifth symphony by Widor, Liszt and Wagner selections and other numbers by Bach, Guilman, Rheinberger, Harwood and Sturges,—altogether a program of wide scope and merit. Mr. Geer has been organist at the church now served by Stanley Ross Fisher, at Fall River, Mass., and next month takes the place as head of the music department of Vassar college, vacated by George C. Gow, who has been there many years. Mr. Geer proved a skillful and conservative player, as might be expected of a pupil of Andrews, of Oberlin and Widor, of Paris.

Sad indeed was the passing of John Putnam recently. This young man, the son of Mrs. Graham F. Putnam, a well known pianist and a pupil of MacDowell, was making a place for himself in the musical circles of Los Angeles. His musical education was the especial care and pride of his mother and he had arrived at a point where he furnished the piano illustrations for her talks on various composers. Mr. Putnam was swimming off the coast near La Jolla and evidently was dashed against the rocks by the waves, as death evidently came from a wound on the head. The musical community will sorrow with Mrs. Putnam in this irreparable loss and will extend to her its wide, though perhaps silent, sympathy. The taking away of any son from his family is sad, but in the case of so much fulfillment of early promise it is doubly lamentable.

Three hours of musical, literary and social pleasure marked the Gamut club monthly dinner last Wednesday night at the club house. There was a large attendance of members and a goodly number of guests were entertained. The speakers were Florencio Constantino, S. R. Velenza, Arnold Krauss, who gave an interesting picture of musical conditions in San Diego; Harley Hamilton,

who returned to the club after eight months' illness and who was given an enthusiastic welcome; Jay Plowe, Supervisors Norton and Woodley, and Dr. Stewart Lobinger, whose beautiful impromptu closed the evening's enjoyment.

Music was entirely vocal, the singers being Gage Christopher, a former member of the club, just returned from the East; Marian Woodley, mezzo-soprano, daughter of Supervisor Woodley; Mrs. Edward Legehoff, singing a number from her husband's opera, "The Red Rose," with him at the piano; Theophilus Fitz, baritone, and Miss Frieda Peycke, in pianologues. Many new members were present. Such enjoyable programs as the above-mentioned create much enthusiasm among the membership, new and old. Manager McCollum, at the club house, presents a feature of especial attraction to prospective members, in the campaign for new members this month.

There was a feeling of sadness among the older members of the Gamut club at the monthly meeting, caused by the recent and sudden death of one of its most prominent and active members, Charles Eager, formerly a director. Mr. Eager had a warm heart for all artistic endeavor and lent his ready efforts to that end, having just taken part in the formation of a musical club at Inglewood, his home. Funeral services were held yesterday at the Episcopal church at Inglewood, attended by a representation of the Gamut club, headed by President Blanchard.

One of the novelties promised for the Los Angeles symphony orchestra series is the new Indian Suite, written while here by Charles Wakefield Cadman. Mr. Cadman writes from Colorado that he has had offers for its first performance in the east and even from Russia, but that he wants it to be heard first in Los Angeles. Manuscript copies of the score will be made here and at the earliest opportunity after the return of Mr. Cadman from his eastern concert tour, it will be given by the orchestra. This suite is an elaboration of music Cadman wrote as incidental to the Indian play, "The Thunderbird" which is to be introduced at San Francisco next winter. It has four movements and is somewhat similar to the MacDowell Indian suite in scope, though it is highly original. Mr. Cadman's well known and successful incursions into the realm of Indian music should result in a great success for his new suite.

Activities of the local music teachers association have begun early. Last Monday night this body convened for its first meeting of the season at the ball room of the Little Theater. The program announced was of movements of sonatas for violin and piano, played by R. M. Staples and May McDonald Hope, the composers represented being Haydn, Grieg and Strauss. This local association is again affiliated with the state association, which the members will now have to assist in supporting. William H. Lott, president, and Jennie Winston, secretary, are giving much time to the interests of the association.

Mr. and Mrs. Thilo Becker passed a part of their vacation at Del Monte, where they were happy to find Mr. and Mrs. Paderewski and Ernest Urchs, of the Steinway company. Mr. Paderewski was practicing hard—hear that, ye piano students—for his next tour, which opens in October. He will play in Los Angeles about October 3 and 6 and has made a dinner engagement at the Becker home for October 4.

At Catalina a jolly and artistic summer party was made up of Mariska Aldrich, soprano, Eleanor de Cisneros, contralto, Sir Beerbohm Tree, Desider Vecsei, pianist, and Mr. Hall, social impresario. But with all the artistic temperament included there is no record of clash of personalities.

It is stated that Mr. Hall, former manager of social and musical affairs in New York and Newport, has arranged a series of musicales for the Alexandria in Los

Angeles, the Green, in Pasadena, and the Coronado at San Diego, for the coming season.

Considerable has been written of the extremely dissonant harmonies of Leo Ornstein. Next season Los Angeles may have a chance to judge of these for itself, as the erratic pianist is coming to the coast to give sample of his compositions and his playing. From all accounts, one may prepare for the worst.

Ornstein was born in the Jewish pale of Russia and emigrated to the slums of East Side New York. It is from this environment that he gets his ideas of harmony—others would call it noise, unless they are of those who would bow at any new cult.

Shortly before Leschetitzky's death, Ornstein called on that master and played for him. Ornstein tells of it as follows: "When I was abroad, a friend asked me to play for Professor Leschetitzky. He was a very old man and very dictatorial. I was almost afraid of him, but I was dragged off to show my music. I played a number of conventional pieces and finally I tried my 'Wild Men's Dance' on him. He was sitting where it was possible for me to watch him. The great old teacher got purpler and purpler as I went on. At the end he sprang out of his chair like a young man and shouted: 'You're lying if you say that was ever written down!' I didn't have it published at that time but I produced the manuscript for him. He sat down like one petrified. 'I am afraid to say much to this young man,' he muttered."

French music may suffer a serious loss, if reports are true. It is stated that Claude Debussy is ill with cancer and that his condition is serious. Whether one enjoys the bulk of the Debussy works or not, it can not be gainsaid that he has written many beautiful things and has developed the Russian idiom to a far degree. At any rate, he is not to be credited with as much cacophony as are his followers.

Robert Grau, who recently died, wrote in his "Business Man in the Amusement World," concerning our local impresario, "Much of the fame of Los Angeles is due to its musical progress and the man who more than any other individual or association was instrumental in bringing about this result is L. E. Behymer whose efforts are continually increasing and who is making musical history. His popularity is shown when on rare occasions he comes east. His stay always is prolonged beyond the expected limits." Robert Grau was Patti's manager on her last "farewell" tour—her real farewell, as she proved, being then more than sixty two years of age, and a losing venture. He was a widely known impresario and theatrical writer, who died August 9.

Alice Nielsen received \$30,000 for her summer Chautauqua tour, giving one hundred and eighteen recitals. She says thousands of her hearers never had heard a good singer before. That's like Paderewski playing at a town in Oklahoma where the manager said the most of the audience of five thousand came to "see" Paderewski, not to hear him, as they did not like his music.

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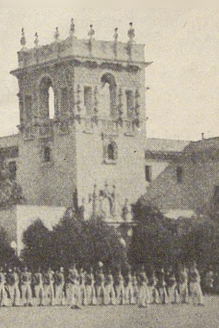
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By Pearl Rall

WHAT of the "Song of Songs?" In the first place the players are forgotten in following Sudermann's theme upon which Edward Sheldon, the playwright, has hinged his scenes, which in the case of the production at the Morosco theater all this week is high praise for the company. The pictures drawn are brilliant but unpleasant, gay but sorrowful, touching the lowest depths of human degradation but with a subtle perfume of exquisite content. In other words the "Song of Songs" in the abstract expresses that love which all the world's a-seeking wittingly or otherwise, which is something apart from lust or mere sordidness and lifts the one fortunate enough to hear it above suffering and self and all material conditions. At times the pearl of thought is all but hidden in the muck of sensual suggestion. Probably for the average theatergoer it never is made clearly manifest—judging by ill-timed applause and idiotic laughter at tragic situations or sacred intimations the custom is to check one's brains with their wraps in the cloakroom, if happily gray matter remains the fashion at all. In which case the play is dangerous, being too strong food for fools or infants. The psychology of the audience at such a performance is quite as interesting as the play, important and significant also.

Somewhat after the affairs of Anatole Lily Kardos, the beautiful, friendless shop girl indulges in a strange succession of incursions into the realm of love and like "Everywoman" finds them false and unsatisfying, not ringing with the ineffable music. And when the "song" reaches her ears it is denied her to listen but for a brief moment; but to another she makes real the melody, each breaking the alabaster box after his manner of life and ability.

So much for analysis. Few care for the inner meanings. Maude Fealy gave a remarkable interpretation of the unmoral Lily Kardos, a beautiful child and an untutored, uncontrolled woman. Her portrayal of the struggle between the good and evil impulses, not understood by the woman herself, and her emotional moments marked her as of exceptional intelligence and gifts. Edmund Lowe also forgot his handsome magnetism sufficiently to be forgiven that serious handicap. As the lover who drops the husks for the reality he entered his role with such success. Joseph Eggenton as Senator Daniel E. Calkins, who marries Lily, the innocent child, is a little inconsistent—not subtle enough in his approach for the remainder of the play, while Gertrude Maitland as Annie Merkle, the cast-off mistress of the Senator, was above any standard she has yet displayed here. Douglas MacLean as Stephen Bennett, the youthful idealistic lover, was quite effective in his pantomime work, the most difficult element in the portrayal of that role, and Wallace Pyke was wily Phineas K. Bennett, his rich uncle, to the life. In fact the scene in Cafe Beaux Arts was the most problematical situation in the play in its suggestions and truth to certain phases of night life. The entire company, including Lola May, Mary Edgett Baker, Lillian Elliott, Harry Duffield, Wyndham Standing, Herbert Farjeon, Charles Sellon, Russ Dudley, Charles Buck and Earl Hurley, a new recruit to the Morosco forces from the local amateur ranks, seemed with one accord to be fired with the artistic possibilities of the production making it one of the notable offerings of the Morosco season. Its merit was further enhanced by more than ordinarily beautiful settings.

Mission Players Say Farewell

Chief interest centered about the famous Mission Play, which made its final bow to Los Angelenos at the Mason this week and said "farewell" before adventuring forth on a two years' pilgrimage through the prosaic, practical east to tell the romantic story of the days of the Mission padres, in its new dress—one might say dresses for there are a hundred players—and in the new interpreter of the role of Father Junipero Serra. Both were highly satisfactory.

Wilfrid Rogers, who appeared last winter at the Mason with Tyrone Power in "The Servant in the House" and in

Shakespearean repertoire, is an entirely different type from Mr. Osborne, who made the original role famous. But he is probably nearer to type in physical build, his tall, almost emaciated frame, with an intense earnestness giving his eyes and facial expression the look of much fasting and prayer. His voice also has a vibrancy that is both pleasing and thrilling in its fervor. Miss Del Valle seems a trifle subdued and less sparkling, partly due to a gown of quiet quaker gray that does not bring out her striking Spanish beauty to the full. Scenically this last picture of the decayed mission of San Juan Capistrano is a great improvement but the players gave the impression of detachment from the surroundings—it was too funereal and slow to carry even so lovely a picture throughout the act.

Many of the old faces are missing and one notes here and there a well deserved advancement, notably in Jessica Dixon, who has been devoting earnest study to various branches of dramatic work and her music in the interim since the last San Gabriel performance. The second scene, the Spanish festival, is full of life and color and many novelties that should wake up the effete east but may give the impression that California still has Indian war dances.

Californians, and Los Angelenos particularly, all feel a vast interest in the Mission Play—it is our Passion Play and so regarded throughout the east from reports of tourists. Hence it is with high hope and warmest good wishes it leaves Sunday for the north, but one cannot help feeling a bit of trepidation. While it is more compact and better staged in many respects it will have to stand severe criticism. Dramatically the east may not be quite as interested in our affairs as we imagine they will be. The play may have to be revised to meet the demands of such critics as the average theater audience is largely composed.

But all California wishes the author and his unique group of players God's speed and the fulfillment of their highest hopes.

Nora Bayes, Beautiful Butterfly

Like a gorgeously beautiful jewelled butterfly disporting in the golden sun Nora Bayes has flitted in the spotlight on the Orpheum stage this week, in gowns of wondrous color combination and artistry. Of that indefinable thing ambiguously called "personality" Miss Bayes is a shining example, for she is really not pretty nor has she a remarkably sweet or good voice but she is winning and clever and individual. Which sounds "catty" and paradoxical perhaps, but is true nevertheless and honestly extremely complimentary. It indicates that she is worth analysis. She sang several new songs and others that were old, but equally popular, notably "How Things Have Changed Since Mother Was a Girl." A hurried glance at the program would suggest that it was sketch week—but such is not the case. "Petticoats," that naughty little skit by Grace Dunbar Nile and her company among the holdovers, is the only real one. The others are merely collections of jokes hung together on a shadow of plot. Of the new features so labeled Harry Holman and company in "Adam Killjoy" is the liveliest, being a continuous succession of laughs strung on the thread of Harry's automobile jokes and equally airy nothings about everything in general. Lew Madden and two associates have a rather difficult task making something out of nothing, purporting to take the audience behind the scenes at the Orpheum "Monday Morning." It is "blue Monday" at that but is lost in the irrepressible cheerfulness of the remainder of the program. However, Gene Ford is really a woman of striking beauty and a good voice but appears infinitely weary. Boudini Brothers, Phil and Dan, in addition to being dapper chaps are artists with the accordion. With equal ease and spirit they passed from complicated classic music to syncopated rag to the evident delight of the audience. Sylvia Loyal and her Pierrot, who is a man not a dog, although there are two decidedly intelligent dogs in the act also, do an ancient turn with rather a novel close when seventy pigeons are released in the house and find a perch on made-

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THEDA BARA In Her Latest Triumphant "Her Double Life"

Six Reel Picture

A deeply impressive drama of a woman's deception. The supporting company includes Stuart Holmes, Walter Law and Jane and Katherine Lee

SHRINE AUDITORIUM

Friday, Sept. 15
8:15 p. m.

RUTH ST. DENIS and Ted Shawn

Assisted by their company of 100 dancers in a beautiful Symbolic Dance Pageant as presented by request at Berkeley Greek Theater.

Tickets on sale at Birkel's Music Store

SUPERBA THEATRE

Broadway at Fifth. 10-20-30c

"THE LIGHT AT DUSK"

A Very Remarkable Film Drama, featuring ORRIN JOHNSON

Shows at 10:30, 12, 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6, 7:30 and 9 o'clock.

moiselle's shoulder. Spencer and Williams continue to elicit gusts of laughter with their somewhat smutty jests in "Putting It Over," and Leo Zarrell with his partner and a little man, who is neither old nor young but has wonderful control over his muscular body, get a part of the applause that is coming to them in acrobatic stunts that are really worth while.

Oriental Religious Dance Pageant

That artistically beautiful performance given by request at the Berkeley Greek Theater in July, by Ruth St. Denis, assisted by Ted Shawn and a company of a hundred dancers, will be reproduced in

Los Angeles, September 15, at Shrine Auditorium.

While there is no remarkable and noble setting of open-air theater such as that in the northern college town, nor no beautiful organ pavilion such as the one at San Diego exposition where the performance was given recently, this wonderful conception of the life, religious beliefs and the after life of the ancient Egyptians, of Greece and India, will be found to have lost little of its interest in the settings of Shrine Auditorium. Those who were unable to see the productions at San Francisco or in San Diego have been quite insistent in their demand to see the lovely dance spectacle before the company goes en tour.

Miss St. Denis and Mr. Shawn have chosen a select company of fifteen for this eastern trip, the party leaving immediately after Friday night's performance, and as a number of Los Angeles society girls are included the affair will be much in the nature of a brilliant society event as well, in farewell to the departing artists.

Blackwood To Re-open Belasco

One week from Sunday the Belasco theater will again formally throw open its doors to the public as the home of down to the minute stock company productions. For many years the Belasco was the principal stock theater of the city, and was noted from coast to coast for the excellence of the productions given there. Today countless stars, whose names are emblazoned in large electric lights over the leading theaters of the country, owe their fame and success to the reputation achieved while playing to stock at the Belasco. For the last two years the house has been known as the Republic, with continuous vaudeville as the attraction. In the coming week the house will be dark and scores of workmen will be busy redecorating and renovating the interior. John H. Blackwood, under whose management the Belasco reached its zenith, will be at the helm. He has announced as his opening attraction "The Fortune Hunter," one of the best of the modern comedy dramas. Many of the former favorites will be seen in the new company, while there will also be a number of new faces, whose names are bywords in theatrical circles from New York to Seattle. The advance sale of seats will start on next Thursday morning. Popular prices will prevail.

Nora Bayes Remains

Nora Bayes is to remain another week at the Orpheum. The only pity is that she stays only one more week, beginning Monday matinee, September 11, instead of making this city her home again heading Orpheum bills. That would be ideal—but impossible, for Nora is in as much demand elsewhere all the time as she is in Los Angeles, and the problem of her life is to distribute her time among the many places claiming it. She will in the coming week offer new gowns and songs, as well as her radiant personality. In fact, no one cares so much about what Nora does as that she continues doing it, and she will, for one more week only. And a big new show comes to give support to this refulgent star, too. It is headed by Mme. Sumiko, a Japanese singer of unusual vocal quality; of wide repertoire in oriental operatic fields, a linguistic marvel. A group of Geisha girls come with her; the act is surrounded by gorgeous Japanese scenery and drapings and costumed in equal splendor. Jimmy Duffy and Mercedes Lorenze are not strangers here, and their return will be welcome. They come with a new joy-prescription, made by Dr. Duffy, and called "Antiseptic Love"—whatever that is. Olga and Alado Paradofski are miniature Melba and Paderewski in size, but her comparison with grown-ups. The three DuFor boys, dancers, will offer an elaborate program of original steps of their own creation. Harry Holman & Co. in "Adam Killjoy," the Boudini boys with their accordeons, and Lew Madden & Co. in "Monday Morning" are the other three acts making up the bill.

"Song of Songs" Again

Probably the most talked of drama in America is "The Song of Songs" which begins its second week at the Morosco theater with Sunday matinee. When first produced in New York it caused a storm of protest, but later when thinkers saw the wisdom of its teaching and the truth of its story as applied to modern day life, the play was hailed as one of the real sensations of the season and "The Song of Songs" ran for the entire year.

Oliver Morosco is giving "The Song of Songs" its first presentation in Los Angeles and the cast is regarded as one of the best ever seen here, while the production of five big acts offers the typical Morosco lavishness of scenery and costume.

Briefly, it tells of a young girl, unsophisticated and unequipped to meet the woes and troubles of the world. She is seeking her "Song of Songs" which in her case is the desire for the great love that comes of perfect understanding. She believes she has found it, is married by a masterful old roue. She is thrown into the arms of a former wooer, a young and attractive man, thereafter and is tricked into a false position. She is cast out by her husband upon the mercy of this man. Then comes love

for an unspoiled youth of whom she is robbed by the worldly knowledge of his uncle. Stripped of her illusions, she returns to her first wooer who also has heard the "Song of Songs."

The cast includes Maude Fealy as the girl, Edmund Lowe, Harry Baker, Lola May, Joseph Eggerton, Gertrude Maitland, Lillian Elliott, Douglas MacLean, Wyndham Standing, Edward Sellon, Herbert Farjeon, Wallace Pyke, Harry Dufield and others.

"Temperance Town" at Burbank

With California facing the biggest "wet and dry" election in its history, the announcement of the new play at the Burbank theater should prove of unusual interest, for beginning with Monday night, the Burbankers will offer Hoyt's famous comedy, "A Temperance Town."

As in the case with "Forty-five Minutes from Broadway," a number of big specialties, song and dance and other stunts will be featured that should add to the fascinating comedy of this famous Hoyt play, which is under the direction of A. Burt Wesner. Elaborate settings, scenery and a costuming are promised and in the cast will be Edith Lyle and Warner Baxter, Frank Darian, Dora Mae Howe, Mennette Barrett, Vera Lewis, and many other favorites. Frank Darien will have one of the best opportunities of the season to show his ability as a fun maker and he is to offer a specialty or two in the production.

"A Temperance Town" is regarded as one of the best of the famous Hoyt productions that grows in strength of appeal with its age. It should prove to be one of the big, popular offerings of the year at the Burbank.

Attractive Garrick Bill

Attractive Violet Mersereau in "Virtue," or "The Narrow Path" will be the running mate to "The Count," Charlie Chaplin's latest and funniest comedy which will start on its second and positively last week Sunday. "Virtue" is essentially a drama of the slums, society and the stage. It is full of big situations, its climaxes are natural and the studies in expression found in the "close-ups" are little short of marvelous. Miss Mersereau is supported by an able cast including Wilham J. Walsh, Leonora Von Ottinger, Nellie Slattery, Anthony Merlo, Clara Byers, Niles Welch and Joseph W. Girard. The following Sunday for the first time on any western screen, "Purity" starring Audrey Munson, will be shown. This picture proved a veritable sensation in New York when it was shown there for the first time, because of the lack of drapery on the principal character, who is a well known artist's model. Miss Audrey's perfect figure has caused no end of comment in art circles from New York to San Francisco, and it is well displayed in "Purity." The story was written by Clifford Howard, a nationally prominent author, who has resided in Los Angeles for several years.

"Daughter of the Don"

With its powerful appeal in no wise dimmed "The Daughter of the Don," the ten-reel historic photodrama of the southland, begins its fifth week next Sunday at the Majestic theater. With a new film that has been shortened by fifteen minutes and with a new synopsis and sub-titles, the production is a bigger drawing card than ever before, and afternoon and evening is daily showing to capacity audiences.

Tuesday afternoon was given over to a children's matinee and the youngsters proved to be the keenest of critics. Action in certain scenes heretofore seem-

ingly overlooked by audiences and which have an importance bearing on the story, were quickly picked up by the school children and roundly applauded.

The collection of relics of the early Mexican era, loaned by Walter P. Temple, son of F. P. F. Temple, one of Los Angeles most prominent pioneers, on exhibition in the inner lobby of the Majestic theater continues to excite general interest.

Fannie Ward at Woodley's

Fannie Ward, who has starred in "The Cheat," "Tennessee's Pardner," "The Gutter Magdalene," and other successes, will be seen at the Woodley Theater next week in a sensational production "Each Pearl a Tear." She has been surrounded by a cast of unusual excellence, including such distinguished actors as Jack Dean, Charles Clary, Paul Weigel and Jane Wolff and the story is an unusual one having to do with the attempts of a rogue to attract a young girl by having her believe she has lost his valuable pearls.

Theda Bara at Miller's

Theda Bara will be seen at Miller's theater for one week only, starting Sunday in a six-reel William Fox photoplay, "Her Double Life." It is a thrillingly entertaining picture and one that affords the supreme screen artiste unlimited range for the play of her remarkable genius. It is the story of a woman who deliberately takes the place of another she believes dead, and is called to account after she has fallen in love with the man who befriended her when she was a little child of the slums. It has been produced by a master hand, with this great star and a supporting cast of genuine all-around excellence. The debonair move-villain Stuart Holmes, the great character actor Walter Law, A. H. Van Buren, Carey Lee and Jane and Katherine Lee are members of the company.

"The Light at Dusk," Superba

Quite unusual in picture drama is the next Superba offering, beginning Monday, September 11—one of the most unusual of all its long series of presentations. This is "The Light at Dusk," featuring Orrin Johnson, and telling a human and elevating story of the finest character; a real story of life, quite apart from the usual "scenario" effort; technically and artistically beautiful as well. There is a high and big moral lesson for those who care to take it, though in no sense is it a preachment or a propaganda, unobtrusively shown. The scene opens in Russia among the peasantry. It shifts to America. It tells a story of faithlessness and retribution. How a second marriage is broken by the death of the wife, after a sumptuous home is fitted up. One striking painting in that home seems to haunt the man. From this wondrous painting he gets inspiration and uplift. In his immense factories, he piles up great wealth. While in Russia, his humble wife of former days, deserted, toils, and her little daughter grows up to womanhood, weds, and the trio now come to America. In her father's factory the daughter works. An accident brings these two face to face, neither knowing the other. But it is unavailing till through the wondrous painting and the vision it calls up, the wealthy man is brought face to face with the Scriptural words, "Sell all that thou hast and give to the poor." How he meets this situation, and how in the end the whole involved story is worked out to a logical conclusion makes the picture's final appeal. The lighting effects are marvelous.

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Interior Decorators and
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Fourth Place in Five Years

The **HIBERNIAN SAVINGS BANK** is now fourth among the savings banks of Southern California in amount of interest paid depositors.

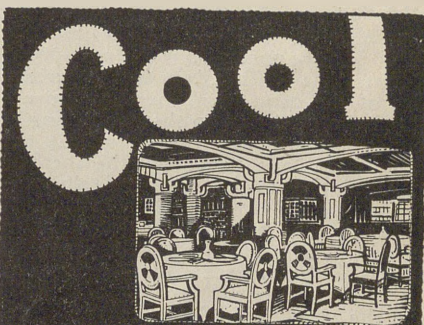
Five years ago when the bank was founded we were at the bottom of the list.

Our last statement shows a total of \$82,009.60 interest paid depositors for the six months ending July 1st, 1916.

This is a splendid testimonial of our service to the community.

HIBERNIAN Savings Bank

Second Floor, Hibernian Bldg.
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THE temperature in the Alexandria dining rooms is always kept at a uniform 65 to 70 degrees that makes dining a real pleasure—no matter how warm the day may be.

Try the special
After Theatre Supper
at \$1 per plate

**Alexandria
Grill**
Spring & 5th Sts.

NOTICE

No. B 41006

In the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Los Angeles.

In the Matter of the Application of McCreery Lumber Company, a Corporation, for dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that McCreery Lumber Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of California, has presented to the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Los Angeles, a petition praying to be allowed to disincorporate itself, and that Monday, the 18th day of September, 1916, at ten o'clock A. M. of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, has been appointed as the time and the Courtroom of Department 12 of said Court as the place at which said application is to be heard.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Los Angeles, this 8th day of August, 1916.
(Seal) H. J. LELANDE, Clerk.

By R. F. Gragg, Deputy
John Beardsley, 334 Title
Attorney for Petitioner

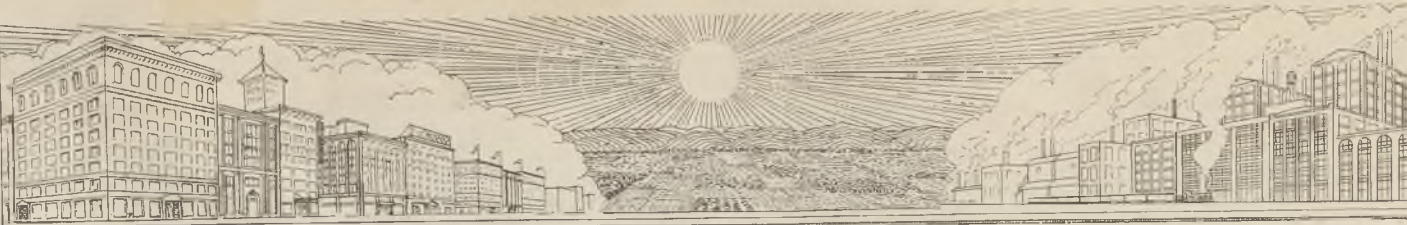
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The Standard Oil Company stands squarely behind Zerolene and guarantees it the best automobile oil they know how to make.



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Sold by dealers everywhere and
at all Service Stations of the
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FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

TRAINING COURSE IN BANKING

NATIONAL CITY BANK of New York has established this year, by arrangement with sixteen leading American universities, including the University of California, a training school in banking. Forty-five men have been selected from four hundred fifty-one candidates, and these young men enter the educational system which the bank has built up for developing the efficiency of all its employees. The institution pays them \$50 a month in the course, and the student is under agreement to enter the bank's regular service after his graduation.

The courses of study have been agreed upon in cooperation with the universities, and the establishment of this system is regarded as an important step in the practical training of men for modern business organization. The bank gets its pick from a fine lot of boys from a democratic range of conditions in life. They are healthy, normal boys, and the raw material is taken in hand, being taught first what is called business deportment and the assumption of a business attitude. It develops with the assimilation of certain conventionalities that are as distinctive in modern business as the etiquette of a social function or a state dinner. Much of this could be acquired in the schools but is not. Much of the time of the city bank boy's first training is devoted to the wearing off of impractical employment of energy, but the last thing desired is that the boy should lose any of his energy or youthful enthusiasm.

The boys are housed in the clubhouse in Brooklyn, and after their days' work at the bank they gather for a round table discussion of what they have learned in the day.

Loan Board Hearings

It does not appear from the newspaper accounts that the hearings in the various cities of the farm loan board are to enlighten the public as to the conditions of the act, but to determine where the twelve farm loan banks will be located. It is observed that most of the talking is done by those interested in a certain location for the bank, and not much light is shed on the real issue by the members of the board, who seem loath to explain in detail what seems most necessary.

At the meeting in Des Moines, Iowa, about fifty bankers and business men were assembled, and there was considerable interest shown in the proposition. H. C. Wallace, editor of Wallace's Farmer, a leading stock publication, told the board that the farm loan law must be amended so as to meet the need of the tenant farmer. The inclination of the Iowa farmer to leave the farm after accumulating a competence has resulted in a large number of tenant farmers year by year, and what is needed is a law which will enable the tenant as well as the landowner to borrow money.

Griff Johnson, who has charge of the investments for the Equitable Life Insurance Company of Iowa, reported that the average rate of interest received by his company for Iowa farm loans last year was 5.31 per cent. A representative of the Union Central Life Insurance Company testified that his company received 5.5 per cent from 1905 to 1910, and since that time has brought six per cent. His experience was that while the loans were made for ten years the average farm borrower pays at the end of six or seven years.

John Cavanaugh, vice-president of the Des Moines National Bank reported that mortgages on Iowa farms amounted to \$200,000,000, but that the mortgages represented about twenty-eight per cent of the total value of the farms. He said that mortgages on Iowa farms are a gilt-edged security, and that the new land banks will save Iowa farmers more than \$2,000,000 in interest money.

Ex-President Mellen Speaks

Ex-President Charles S. Mellen, in Boston Sunday American, says: "Bankers made a 'goat' of me, and I think government ownership is better than banker management. I am not willing to say that I think government ownership is a good thing, but I think it is inevitable and may come within five years."

Tendency of Auto Prices

Says the president of an important high grade car which has recently lowered its price substantially: "There can be no question that the tendency among automobile producers in 1916-17 is toward higher prices. A carefully prepared list shows no less than twenty-five important companies which have raised prices. Several of the increases have been as high as \$200 a car."

"The fact that Ford comes out with a sensational cut and talks 1,000,000 cars for next year has so caught the public eye that the obvious economic tendency is escaping attention. Ford is in a class by himself. I make no hesitation in stating that those who have reduced prices have done so either to occupy the field which Ford has left as he moved into lower ground or because competition in their own field was too intense to stand."

Lima Bean Prices

Central directors of the California Lima Bean Growers' Association are making a general tour of inspection of the lima bean districts, with a view to gaining first-hand information as to the probable crop for this season. This information will be used as a guide by the association in fixing the 1916 price which will be done sometime the fore part of next month.

The association is fortunate in having a board of directors who will employ their own time and money in going out over the district on an errand so vitally important and essential to them all.

Loss in Pacific Shipping

While Japanese shipping has advanced until it comprises more than half the tonnage, according to investigation by Department of Commerce, the American flag has almost disappeared from the Pacific. British tonnage also has declined, but the British flag still is flown by a fair-sized fleet.

Before the war United States Pacific tonnage was 21 per cent, British 39 per cent, Japanese 33 per cent, with remainder scattering. American tonnage has fallen to 2 per cent, and British to 30 per cent. Japanese tonnage now amounts to 55 per cent of bottoms in trans-Pacific trade.

Japan has all her shipyards working to capacity and is intent upon launching a merchant marine which will make recovery of prestige in the Pacific by the United States almost impossible.

Pacific Mail S. S. Company

First of semi-annual reports to be issued by new management shows net earnings in six months ended June 30 as 366 per cent greater than in corresponding six months last year. Gross, \$803,865, increase \$20,214; operating costs, including overhead and depreciation, \$608,596, decrease \$87,744; net from company ships, \$195,269, increase \$107,958; revenue from ships chartered to others, \$272,889, increase, \$272,889; miscellaneous revenue, \$11,129, decrease \$4,497; total net, \$479,288; increase \$376,351. Gross for year, \$1,530,531, decrease \$161,319; net, \$635,125, increase, \$416,997.

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY STATEMENT MONTH OF JULY

	1916	1915	
Gross Operating Revenue	\$ 1,424,288.10	\$ 1,482,706.79	—\$ 58,478.69
Operating Expenses, Maintenance, Taxes and Reserves for Casualties, Uncollectible Account and Depreciation	817,353.23	880,161.45	— 62,808.22
Net Operating Revenue	\$ 606,874.87	\$ 602,545.34	+\$ 4,329.53
Non-Operating Revenue (Net)	41,773.21	35,426.04	+ 6,347.17

Total Net Income	\$ 648,648.08	\$ 637,971.38	+\$ 10,676.70
Bond Interest	323,756.98	316,516.15	+ 7,240.83
Bond Discount and Expenses (Apportionment)	14,431.60	13,542.56	+ 889.04
Surplus	\$ 310,459.50	\$ 307,912.67	+\$ 2,546.83

SEVEN MONTHS—JANUARY 1 TO JULY 31

	1916	1915	
Gross Operating Revenue	\$10,765,729.04	\$10,686,204.87	+\$ 79,524.17
Operating Expenses, Maintenance, Taxes and Reserves for Casualties, Uncollectible Accounts and Depreciation	6,243,711.73	6,079,504.47	+ 164,207.26
Net Operating Income	\$ 4,522,017.31	\$ 4,606,700.40	—\$ 84,683.09
Non-Operating Revenue (Net)	276,245.62	217,296.55	+ 58,949.07

Total Net Income	\$ 4,798,262.93	\$ 4,823,996.95	—\$ 25,734.02
Bond and Note Interest	2,265,776.41	2,350,468.90	— 84,692.49
Bond Discount and Expense (Apportionment)	101,021.16	89,751.45	+ 11,269.71
Surplus	\$ 2,431,465.36	\$ 2,383,776.65	+\$ 47,688.76

Dividends on Preferred Stock—Accrued for 7 Months	801,382.72	637,808.64	+ 163,574.08
Balance	\$ 1,630,082.64	\$ 1,745,967.96	—\$115,885.32

TWELVE MONTHS ENDED JULY 31

	1916	1915	
Gross Operating Revenue	\$18,609,825.21	\$17,845,000.61	+\$764,824.60
Operating Expenses, Maintenance, Taxes and Reserves for Casualties, Uncollectible Accounts and Depreciation	10,749,799.87	10,240,751.75	+ 509,048.12
Net Operating Revenue	\$ 7,860,025.34	\$ 7,604,248.86	+\$255,776.48
Non-Operating Revenues (Net)	472,827.94	340,691.70	+ 132,136.24

Total Net Income	\$ 8,332,853.28	\$ 7,994,940.56	+\$387,912.72
Bond and Note Interest	3,900,718.03	4,061,952.52	— 161,234.49
Bond and Note Discount and Expense (Apportionment)	171,680.14	292,596.44	— 120,916.30
Surplus	\$ 4,260,455.11	\$ 3,590,391.60	+\$670,063.51

Dividends on Preferred Stock—Accrued for 12 Months	1,253,029.79	902,792.01	+ 350,237.78
Balance	\$ 3,007,425.32	\$ 2,687,599.59	+\$319,825.73

+Increases.
—Decreases.

His Bank Account

Small business men are as a rule unfamiliar with the methods of banking, and do not often possess the knowledge necessary to handle their business affairs so as to secure money when needed at their banks. Two important facts used in determining a man's credit at a bank are first, his average balance, and next a statement of assets and liabilities. His general credit and character are important also.

When J. Pierpont Morgan was testifying several years ago before a senate investigating committee he made the statement that with him character counted for more than wealth, and this statement was seized upon by a great many persons as being the attitude of the banker. It was Mr. Morgan's personal attitude towards big men, but if he had been president of an important bank and the custodian of the funds of a large number of depositors he would not have made so sweeping a statement. Money is loaned by banks in the confidence and belief that the note if discounted will be paid when due.

Talking along this line a New York business man says:

"The small retailer, let us say, goes into business and makes a deposit of \$200 or \$300 in a commercial bank. His reason for doing this, apparently, is to provide himself with a checkbook and the facilities it gives. He is drawing against the account all the time, and probably never has more than a balance of \$100 in the bank at any one time. Probably there are checks out against part of that.

"A dull period comes, and the retailer is pinched for money. The first thing he thinks of is that he has been carrying an account in the 399th National bank and that the bank ought to show its appreciation by giving him a loan to tide him over. He does not realize that the bank may have lost money on his account through its meagreness and the expense of handling the work entailed.

"If he is wise at all in the ways of banks, he arms himself with the best financial statement he thinks the business will bear out and heads for the bank. The executive to whom he applies gets the facts before him. He sees that the retailer has at no time had a balance greater than \$100, and on this showing he can hardly be expected to lay himself out to please the latter. If, for any reason, the banker feels that he can accommodate the retailer, the loan is likely to be limited in size, and probably not large enough to do much good.

"Now, suppose the retailer had been wise enough to take the view that, by increasing his deposit to a point that would enable him to leave a balance of \$1000 in the bank, he would be insuring his business against failure through any unforeseen event. Let us admit that it might have cost him 6 per cent on that \$1000 to leave it untouched. Six per cent on \$1000 means \$60, which is certainly a small premium to pay for business safety.

"When the retailer of this kind comes to his bank for a loan, the first thing that impresses the banker is that the prospective customer has left a good balance and give the bank a chance to make a little profit on him. The foresight of the retailer in leaving such a balance also impresses the banker, giving the former the appearance of a man who 'knows the ropes.' If the retailer is wise enough, in addition to leaving the good balance, to have his statement vided by a reputable certified public accountant, he will make an even better impression, though with many banks the C. P. A. audit is not demanded. The customer's balance speaks louder, and on the basis of \$1000 left in the bank if all other things are satisfactory, he can safely be loaned \$2000 or \$3000 for the desired period. This loan, if the customer is the kind of business man the bank thinks he is, ought to insure his venture against collapse."

Gross of San Joaquin Light & Power Corporation for twelve months ended June 30, 1916, was \$1,852,116, with net of \$1,147,363, from which was paid \$457,574 in bond interest and \$24,388 in other interest, leaving surplus of \$665,401.

Well Fixed at Forty

How easy it is to bestow advice telling how to secure a competence or even to get rich. A young man once asked an older one who had met with success, how he could get ahead in the world, and was told to work like the d— and never spend a cent.

Magazine writers of the present time try to prove that a few rules and an early start will give any one a competence at middle age. Any young man who wants to become well fixed at forty should carefully read this article from the American Magazine for September. The method suggested is so easy and simple that we wonder why any of us over forty are working at all.

"Do you know that any young man with a good steady position, health, and perseverance, and if no misfortune befalls him, may become a gentleman of leisure by the time he is forty years of age and enjoy an income that will supply him with all of the necessities and part of the luxuries of life?" It was the successful banker speaking to a young friend of his:

"The average young man out of high school or college wastes enough money foolishly to make him comparatively wealthy. Admitting that he needs some amusement and pleasure, nevertheless he could save from one to five dollars a week merely by eliminating the unnecessary expenditures for tobacco, liquor, soft drinks, movies, too expensive clothes and the desire to be a good fellow.

"Suppose he saves four dollars a week after he is established in a fair position. That is \$208 in a year. In the average growing town \$200 will be accepted for a payment on a small modern home which could easily be rented. The rent from that house will take care of the payments to the owner. At the end of about ten years that house will be his at the cost of a few hundred dollars.

"Now suppose he saves enough to buy such a house every year for eight years. Each house, remember, is paying for itself after his initial investment. Before he is forty he will own eight houses bringing an income of between \$100 and \$200 a month, and will be worth in the neighborhood of \$20,000. Think it over."

Turn on the Light

Unscrupulous promoters have in the past swindled the American public out of millions of dollars each year, and their ability to extract this money from simple-minded folk has been due to the skill shown in their advertising matter. Their policy has been to write down to the level of the commonplace.

Several years ago the postoffice department estimated that \$200,000,000 had been taken from the pockets of the unsuspecting public by dishonest promoters and brokers, and our opinion is that much of this money could have been saved if the public in a general way had ever been instructed as to the pitfalls of finance. Much financial advertising is written by technical experts who do not get down to the level of the man who has saved a few hundred dollars and is likely to save more.

Reputable concerns should come to the front and present solid facts in order to convince the public of the value of buying only the best securities, and also to teach the people to avoid fly-by-night schemes and schemers.

Banks do not receive half the business they deserve, and they should take the lead in educating the public in regard to the advantages of thrift, the value of saving, depositing and investing savings and the convenience of a check account, and the valuable financial advice freely given by the banks to actual and prospective customers.

French people are the most thrifty in the world, and the industry and frugality of the French have helped to make their nation great. Unless Americans can be induced to save money and invest it wisely we cannot hope to become the most powerful and influential nation in the world.

When One Has Enough

"Recently, a man sold mining interests in Arizona for \$900,000, and announced that he would retire from business. The property of which he disposed probably was worth far more than he received for it, but he said he regarded the sum as enough to permit him to take life in a less strenuous fashion. He had worked hard and long. He needed a rest. Then he added that he was going back to Arizona where he still had interests. This is disappointing. It indicates that his pleasing theory of retirement is nothing but a theory; as, it may be said, usually is the case," says the San Bernardino Sun.

"When a man sets out to acquire a fortune he is likely to have a certain mark set. When he approaches the mark, his views change, and the mark recedes into the distance. In fact, he never catches up with it. At first he wants money to meet his necessities, and provide for his old age. Later, he wants it because it is money. His habit of acquisition has become a passion. Once in a great while there is a man who quits the game from choice, but he is not happy thereafter. The trouble with him is that his pursuit of wealth has narrowed his mind and obscured his vision. He does not have the intellectual training that fits him to be content either with idleness or with the ordinary forms of mental activity. He has not been trained to read. He has no taste for research. If he takes up art, it is as a fad, and not with the ardor of the student or the connoisseur. Philanthropy may make a certain appeal, but attention to this does not occupy much of his time. He may take to golf, but the chances are that he will find this tiresome, and so he will sit down inert, and rust out, or fret himself to death because he has nothing to do. The shrewd capitalist, noting these tendencies on the part of others of his kind, keeps at the treadmill to the last, leaving a hoard to be dissipated.

"So happy the man who really knows when he has enough, is content with abundance, and has the acumen to enjoy the world after he has laid aside the practice of making it yield him increasing dividends."

Electric Railways in California

According to information compiled by the California Electric Railway association, there are twenty-seven street and interurban electric railway companies in California, which represent an investment of \$351,206,584. They operate 3,037 miles of track, with 3,348 passenger and 1,598 freight cars.

These railways give employment to 17,405 persons, who have 50,210 persons dependent upon them for a living. They operate in ninety-one cities and through numerous districts outside of incorporated cities, serving approximately 2,100,000 people. In 1915 they carried 527,553,941 passengers. This figure is more than six times the population of the United States. The gross receipts in 1915 were \$34,147,671, of which \$1,792,752.73 goes to the state as taxes.

Main Street Bank Remodeled

Depositors of the Farmers and Merchants Bank will be pleased when they step into that institution, as the interior of the bank has been transformed since closing last Saturday.

The offices of the bank, which were enclosed in a huge wire cage in the center room have been removed. Now, instead of having its banking force caged up in the center of the place, the cages are lined up on each side of the floor, with a wide lobby running through the heart of the building. Enough of the transformation has been completed to permit the bank to resume business as usual.

Publishing and Printing

Summary of the general results of the 1916 census of manufacturers with respect to the printing and publishing industry has been issued by the bureau of the census, showing for 1914 and 1909 certain information in respect to the industry.

The total value of the products amounted in 1914 to \$810,508,111. The value of the products of publishing establishments was \$495,905,984, representing an increase of 22 per cent over 1909. The 1914 total from newspaper subscriptions and sales was \$99,541,860; from newspaper advertising \$184,047,106; from periodicals other than newspapers, subscriptions and sales, \$64,035,230; and advertising in such \$71,906,976. A total of 2580 dailies was reported for 1914, 570 Sunday newspapers, and 15,166 weekly newspapers and periodicals.

New York leads in the number of establishments in the printing and publishing industry, followed by Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, California, Missouri, Massachusetts and Texas with Nevada bringing up in the rear.

Plenty of Juice Coming

San Joaquin Light and Power Corporation has plans on foot for 1916-1917 which will call for an expenditure of \$1,786,460. These expenditures are for additions and betterments to the power plants, and for the construction of additional transmission and distribution lines. The corporation has made application to the State Railroad Commission for authority to issue bonds to the amount of \$2,299,000 to reimburse its treasury for capital expenditures previ-

ously made and to pay the cost of the improvements planned for this and next year. The application has been favorably acted upon.

Work for the Undertaker

One of the large life insurance companies of New York, which does a worldwide business, has just completed a list of its death claims for the second quarter of 1916.

Of the 2,510 policyholders who died during this period the causes of death were as follows:

Heart disease	315
Consumption	252
Bright's disease	248
Cancers and tumors	206
Pneumonia	186
Apoplexy	130
Diseases of the arteries	120
Accidents	110
Diseases of digestive organs	98
War	72
Diabetes	61
Appendicitis	59
Liver diseases	53
Paralysis	43
Bronchitis, pleurisy, etc.	42
Blood poisoning, anemia, etc.	41
Typhoid fever	27
Old age	10
Nervous prostration, congestion of brain, etc.	10
Rheumatism	9
Spinal diseases	5
All other causes	413

Of those who died 183 were under 30 years of age, 403 were between 30 and 40, 653 were between 40 and 50, 664 were between 50 and 60 and 607 were more than 60 years old.

That all of the money paid out by life insurance companies does not go to beneficiaries of the dead is shown by the fact that this same company in the second quarter of 1916 paid out \$8,000,071.88 in death claims and \$12,290,950.70 to living policyholders in the form of dividends, cash surrender values and annuities.

Higher Prices for Books

Book lovers will have to pay from ten to twenty-five cents more for current publications. Publishers and retailers have increased prices, so that books formerly selling from fifty cents to \$1 now are rated ten cents higher. Those in the best priced from \$1 to \$2, are increased twenty-five cents each.

Increase in the price of paper, leather, cloth and ink amounting to from fifty to one hundred per cent in the last

twelve months has led to the change.

Publishers say their only hope is in the end of the European war. There is also a shortage of chemicals for the manufacture of particular grades of paper.

The charge now on new publications which formerly wholesale from fifty cents to \$1 is an increase of five cents; books recently selling from \$1 to \$2, an increase of ten cents.

Publishers dealing in school books only will not accept any new contracts for some time.

Special Colonist Rates

Eastern residents will soon turn their attention to the west and focus that attention on Southern California. The special colonist rates go into effect September 24, lasting until October 8. A heavy travel is anticipated this year for several reasons. One is that few persons have been coming west in the summer months, waiting for the fall fares to take a cheap trip.

Porterville Enterprise Announced

Santa Fe Railroad Company announces the intention of the road to spend about \$1,000,000 at Porterville in the San Joaquin Valley. It is proposed to build a fine depot at a cost of \$15,000. Spur tracks will be run to the quarries, and a big calcimining plant will be built for magnesite ore somewhere in the southeastern part of the city.

Payment was recently made at St. Paul, Minnesota, of an inheritance tax of \$316,010.43 on the estate of Frederick Weyerhaeuser, well known lumberman, who had a winter home at Oak Knoll, Pasadena.

Northern California Power Co. Consolidated reported gross for twelve months ended July 31, \$838,525, net \$498,005, and surplus after charges \$141,443, with a balance after depreciation of \$112,708.

Before the war our tonnage on the Pacific was twenty-one per cent while that of Japan was thirty-three per cent. Now we carry two per cent of the total against fifty-five per cent for Japan. And the seamen's law will kill that poor ten per cent after the war.

Long Beach bank clearings this year to Sept. 1, \$20,132,292.04, last year to Sept. 1, \$17,604,791.62.

INVESTMENT BONDS

Municipal and Public Utility
Offerings on Request

HOWARD N. MARTIN

736 Merch. Nat'l Bk. Bldg.
6th and Spring Sts.
Los Angeles

A 2636

Bway 2749

Fairchild Gilmore Wilton Co.

394-6-8 Pacific Electric Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal. 7% Street Improvement Bonds For Sale
Exempt from State, County, City and Income Taxes. In buying from us you buy direct from the owner of the bonds.

A-2194

Main 361

Multigraphing

Elliott-Haynes
Stenographic Co.

Expert Legal Stenographers

Dictaphone Service

805 Security Building
Los Angeles, Cal.

Paving Contractors

CLEARING HOUSE BANKS

NAME

OFFICERS

MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK
S. E. Cor. Sixth and Spring

W. H. HOLLIDAY, President.
J. H. RAMBOZ, Cashier.
Capital, \$1,000,000.
Surplus and Profits, \$500,000.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
N. W. Cor. Fifth and Spring.

A. J. WATERS, President.
E. T. PETTIGREW, Cashier.
Capital, \$1,500,000; Surplus \$500,000;
Undivided Profits, \$235,441.61.

HIBERNIAN SAVINGS BANK
Second Floor, Hibernian Bldg.
Spring and Fourth.

GEORGE CHAFFEY, President.
GEORGE A. J. HOWARD, Cashier.
Capital, \$325,000.00.
Surplus and Profits, \$35,250.00.

NATIONAL BANK OF CALIFORNIA
N. E. Cor. Fourth and Spring

J. E. FISHBURN, President.
H. S. McKEE, Cashier.
Capital, \$500,000.00; Surplus and
Undivided Profits, \$200,000.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK
401 South Spring, Cor. Fourth.

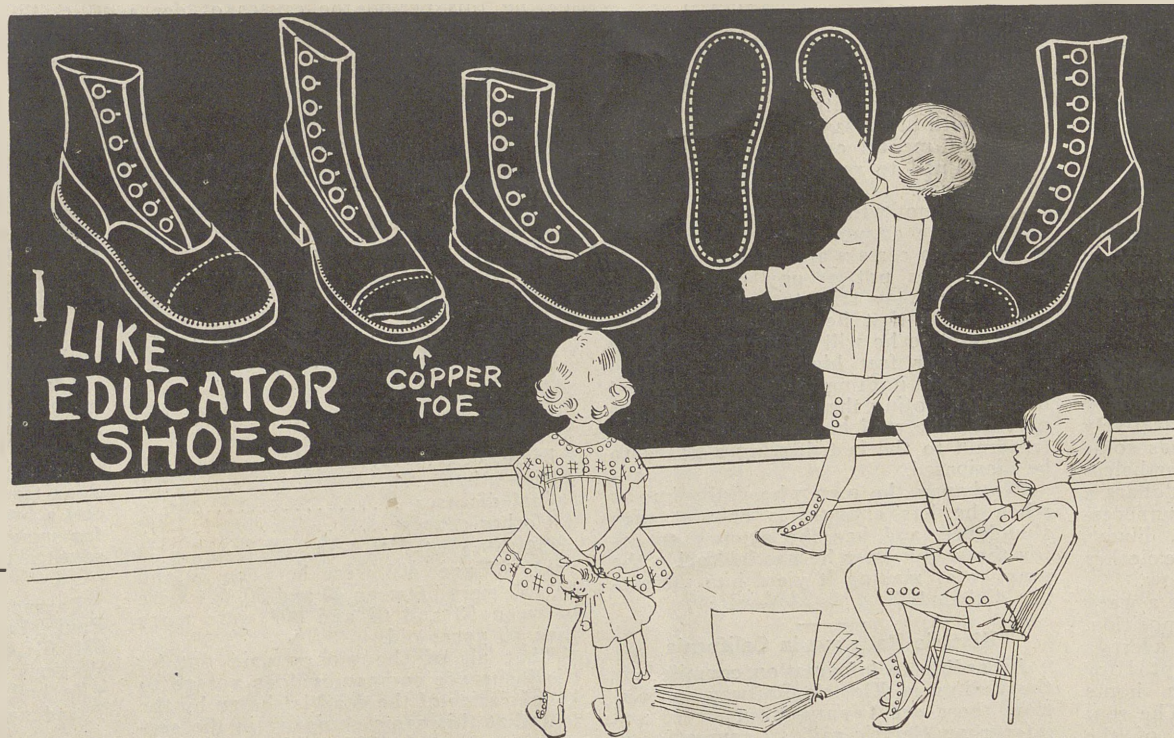
W. A. BONYNGE, President.
MALCOLM CROWE, Cashier.
Capital, \$300,000; Surplus and
Undivided Profits, \$180,000.00.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
S. W. Cor. Seventh and Spring

STODDARD JESS, President.
W. T. S. HAMMOND, Cashier.
Capital, \$1,500,000; Surplus and
Profits, \$2,537,953; Deposits,
\$25,270,000.

FARMERS & MERCHANTS NAT. BANK
Corner Fourth and Main

I. W. HELLMAN, President.
V. H. ROSSETTI, Cashier.
Capital, \$1,500,000.
Surplus and Profits, \$2,000,000.



Right Shoes for School Children

—There is something more than style to be considered in buying children's shoes—fit is far more important.

—In Educator Shoes you get both. Nature-shaped lasts are used exclusively, the materials are the best obtainable, the workmanship strictly first class.

—The famous Acrobat shoes, too, are sold at Bullock's—and all shoes sold in The Boys' and Girls' Store will be fitted by salesfolk who have been trained especially for this work. No child's feet are going to be distorted by shoes from this store.

—For Well Grown Girls—Buttoned and lace boots of patent colt with white calf tops, white ivory soles and rubber heels—medium toes—sizes $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 at \$4. Of patent colt with gunmetal calf or cloth tops and welt soles, \$3.25 and \$3.50.

—English model, of gunmetal calf with rubber heels and soles—ideal for school and sports wear—\$4. Sizes $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 7.

—For Boys—Dressy shoes of gunmetal calf and patent colt—\$2.50, \$3, \$3.50, according to size.

—English model of gunmetal calf with welt soles—sizes 1 to $5\frac{1}{2}$, \$3.50.

—Of "Elkskin" in gray, tan and black with flexible soles—some with NEOLIN soles—\$2.50 to \$3.50, according to size.

College Boys' Suits

—The ultra and the conservative styles—pinch-back Norfolks and semi-English models. Plain blue serges and unfinished worsteds, genteel chalk stripes, decidedly smart checks and mixtures—suits that possess everything in the way of cut, cloth and tailoring that young men of the hard-to-please age could wish. \$12.50, \$15, \$17.50, \$20.

Knickerbocker Suits \$5 to \$15

—Style even in the five dollar suits—styles almost identical with the \$6.50 to \$15 grades—various variations of the Norfolk.

—Price is regulated by the quality of the woollens, grade of linings and the amount of hand tailoring.

—But there is service—a surprising amount of it—in the \$5 suits, which are made of sturdy, attractive wool mixtures and have an extra pair of knickerbockers. 6 to 17 year sizes.

—Boys' suits of heavy corduroy with extra knickers (choice of 3 shades of brown), \$5.75.

Pony Stockings for School

—Pony stockings for children—made by the same mills as Wayne Knit stockings for women—made with the same regard for quality in the yarns, dependability of dyes, perfect shape and accurate sizing—so you may safely look for great durability and all around satisfaction.

—Light, medium and heavy weights. White, black and tans. 25c, 35c and 50c a pair.

Juniors' Fall Suits

—One model just in by express is of wool gabardine, cut in the newest Norfolk effect, the front, collar and cuffs edged with fur. Blue, brown and green tones—\$18.50.

—Then there are long-coat styles of serge, velours and zibelines, the skirts cut full and gathered in back, the collars and cuffs very wide, and many of them inset with velvet. \$25 to \$37.50. 15 to 17 year sizes.

Regulation School Dresses

—Peter Thompson and other models of blue serge—some belted, others of the straight line models—trimmed with red silk ties and white braid—8 to 16 year sizes—\$7.50 to \$22.50, but not all sizes at each price.

School Girls' Separate Skirts

—Of blue serge—some with underwaists, some with belts—6 to 16 year sizes at \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$5.

—Of black and white checked serge in lengths 34, 35 and 36 at \$5.

—Of black serge and fancy weaves, lengths 35 and 36, at \$5 to \$15.

—Girls' Bath Robes of Blanketing—various styles—6 to 16 year sizes—\$1.50 to \$3.95—but not all sizes at each price.

—Girls' Sweaters of pure wool, every wanted color, various styles and weaves, \$3 to \$7.50.

Fourth Floor

Bullock's
Los Angeles